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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). Tomorrow fair, 16-20 (61-68).
cava temp. 14-18 (57-64). LONDON: Cloudy, 12-15 (54-59).
Temp. 11-16 (52-61). Tomorrow drizzle, some sun.
Yesterday's temp. 11-16 (52-61). CHANGELI SIGHT:
NONE. Rain. Temp. 9-17 (48-63). NEW YORK:
Sun. Temp. 16-17 (61-63). Yesterday's temp. 17-27 (63-81).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.



SYRIAN VILLAGE UNDER FIRE—Syrian Army picture shows ambulance (center) evacuating the wounded from Kalaat Jendel during the heavy Israeli shelling on Monday.

Over Separation of Forces

Kissinger Is Said to Feel Hopeful on Israel-Syria Gap

By Bernard Gwertzman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 16 (NYT)—Syria and Israel remain far apart in their proposals for separation of forces in the Golan Heights, but well-placed diplomats said yesterday that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger believes he can narrow the gap on his forthcoming Middle East trip.

The diplomats, as well as some Kissinger aides, said that now

that Mr. Kissinger has received the formal proposals from both Syria and Israel he has had to report to them no substantial change in the two sides' positions.

But he has decided to make another Middle East trip later this month because of certain factors which lead him to believe that progress can be made toward a disengagement accord, they said.

A primary element in Mr. Kissinger's thinking, the diplomats said, was the approach made to him in recent days by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy of Egypt, whose comments and suggestions on disengagement were more moderate than those introduced by the Syrians so far.

The Egyptians, for instance, have talked of less substantial withdrawals by Israeli forces in the Golan Heights than up to now proposed by Syria. The diplomats said, Mr. Kissinger, who has remained in close contact, not only with Mr. Fahmy, but with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, hopes that Cairo can bring such moderate influence to bear on Damascus.

Secondly, Mr. Kissinger was reportedly heartened by the strong desire expressed to him by both Israel and Syria that he make another stab at "shuttle diplomacy" between Jerusalem and Damascus.

Mr. Kissinger has told aides (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israeli Killed In Shelling of Mt. Hermon

TEL AVIV, April 16 (UPI)—Syrian gunners shelled Israeli positions along the Golan Heights today, the military command said. It was the 36th consecutive day of fighting on the front.

The command said that one Israeli soldier was killed and two wounded in Syrian shelling of Mount Hermon.

The Syrians also fired on Israeli units in the northern and southern sectors of the Golan, the command said. In each case, Israeli units returned fire.

The fighting on Mount Hermon intensified Friday when Syrian commandos, assaulted the peak. They tried again Saturday and Sunday, but in each case the commandos were beaten back by air strikes, artillery fire or close-quarter fighting with light weapons.

In Damascus, a military communiqué said that heavy fighting continued throughout last night at Mount Hermon, and "this morning, the clashes spread to other sectors of the front."

It said that Syrian artillery concentrated its fire on Israeli positions on Mount Hermon, "inflicting heavy casualties and losses on the enemy."

Party Bars Vote Now In Israel

Will Name Choice To Replace Meir

TEL AVIV, April 16 (UPI)—The leadership of the ruling Labor party today rejected calls for early elections, deciding instead to propose a replacement for outgoing Premier Golda Meir in a caretaker cabinet to serve indefinitely.

The leadership also turned back calls for a national vote within the next 100 days, but party sources said they generally regarded elections as inevitable by the end of the year.

A five-man committee will propose candidates for the premiership to the party's 614-member Central Committee Sunday. It was ruled by a joint session of Labor's leadership bureau and a parliamentary caucus.

Political sources mentioned Helia Mayor Yosef Almog, Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and Justice Minister Haim Zadok among the favored prospects to win the nomination.

Coalition With Likud

Members of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's Rafi wing of the party spoke in favor of forming a national unity coalition with the right-wing Likud bloc until the elections are held. But a majority of the party leaders held that the Labor alignment and its two current coalition partners, the National Religious party and the Independent Liberals, could maintain an effective transitional government until elections are convened, probably by October.

The vote would be Israel's first general election since Labor's ticket, headed by Mrs. Meir, suffered the loss of eight Knesset seats last Feb. 21.

Mrs. Meir tendered her resignation to President Ephraim Katzir last week, saying she acknowledged popular discontent with her government in the wake of Israel's initial reverses in the October war.

Following his current consultations with the nation's major political parties, Mr. Katzir is empowered to appoint a replacement for Mrs. Meir to form a new cabinet without recourse to new elections. The Likud bloc has demanded immediate dissolution of the legislature and another general ballot within 10 weeks.

Mr. Katzir presents Mr. Kalish with a nominee for Mrs. Meir's post after the Central Committee's vote, the party will have 21 days to complete negotiations on a new coalition and appointment of its ministers.

Dayan May Stay Out
A party source said that members of Gen. Dayan's Rafi faction mentioned the possibility that the defense minister may stay out of the new government, following growing demands for his removal.

While the party leaders met, five pickets with placards outside the party headquarters here collected signatures on a petition opposing reappointment of Gen. Dayan or other ministers who served in the wartime cabinet.



Photo taken by surveillance camera in San Francisco bank shows robber (upper right) pointing weapon at armed woman identified as Patricia Hearst, the kidnapped daughter of newspaper publisher Randolph Hearst. Photo below is close-up of the woman.

Armed, but With 2d Gun Aimed at Her

Miss Hearst Seen in Bank Holdup

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (AP)—A violent bank robbery yesterday may have been staged by the Symbionese Liberation Army to show that Patricia Hearst has been won over to joining the SLA since it kidnapped her 2 1/2 months ago, a police investigator said today.

"We are discussing the possibility very thoroughly that this was a staged job to show off Patricia Hearst as a member of their ranks," Capt. Mortimer McInerney said.

A federal warrant issued last night identified Miss Hearst, 20, as a heavily armed gang that shot two persons while taking \$10,990 from the Eliberta Bank's Sunset District branch yesterday.

The warrant authorized her arrest as a material witness and detention under \$500,000 bail. A man and three other women were the subject of warrants issued in connection with the robbery, which reportedly involved nine handsets, including some in a getaway car. The gang was said to number the four women and five men.

Patricia Hearst, the young woman's father, who is president and editor of the San Francisco Examiner, said today after he and his wife returned home from a rest in Mexico, "Sixty days ago, she was a lovely child, 60 days later, a picture of her in a bank robbery." He added: "This is one of the most vicious things I've ever seen or had happen to me."

Willing... Maybe

Discussing Miss Hearst's alleged holdup role, FBI agent Charles Bates said: "We are not ruling out the possibility that she was a willing participant. On the other hand, there is evidence she was not."

Mr. Bates, who is in charge of the FBI office here, said that an automatic camera in the bank pictured Miss Hearst holding a sawed-off semiautomatic carbine. But it also showed "there was a gun held by another person on her."

U.S. Attorney James L. Browning agreed, adding that he thinks this is "the first time in the annals of legal history that a kidnapping victim has shown up in the middle of a bank robbery."

In the SLA's last communiqué, a tape recording delivered to a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jaworski Asks New Subpoena

Waited 3 Months For Nixon Tapes

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, after three futile months of waiting for the White House to voluntarily turn over tapes and related documents to his investigations, asked the U.S. District Court here today to subpoena the material.

In an affidavit presented to the court, Mr. Jaworski explained that he had tried unsuccessfully since Jan. 9 to obtain the material through James St. Clair, President Nixon's chief Watergate counsel.

"I have as yet received no definitive response to my request," he said, "and accordingly I feel obligated to seek these materials by subpoena," the prosecutor said.

Meanwhile, in Key Biscayne, Fla., a top White House official said that Mr. Nixon would turn over to the House Judiciary Committee evidence that will prove his innocence in the Watergate cover-up.

Opening of Trial

In asking the court to issue the subpoena, the special prosecutor noted that a lot of time would be needed to examine the material before Sept. 9, the opening date of the Watergate conspiracy trial of seven top former White House and Nixon re-election campaign officials.

Mr. Jaworski asked the court to require the President to reply to the subpoena on April 23.

In his affidavit, Mr. Jaworski described the material as consisting of "tapes and other electronic and/or mechanical recordings, reproductions and any memoranda, papers, transcripts or other writings between the President of the United States and persons who are defendants or potential witnesses in the case."

The affidavit said: "The government has reason to believe that the materials sought are in the possession, control or custody of the President of the United States."

Bid on Data

The special prosecutor detailed his negotiations with Mr. St. Clair in an attempt to obtain the material without going to court. He said he wrote the White House attorney on Jan. 9 and again on March 12 without getting any positive response.

In his final letter, dated April 11, Mr. Jaworski wrote: "... in accordance with my responsibilities to secure a prompt and fair trial for the government and the defendants, I am obliged to seek a subpoena for those materials we deem necessary for trial."

Mr. Jaworski said that, in meetings on the request, Mr. St. Clair would promise only to turn over that material that was also (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

On Presidential Tapes, Other Data

Ford Offers House Inquiry Liaison Role

By Richard Bergholz

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., April 16

—Vice-President Ford said yesterday he is willing to work as a liaison between the White House and the House Judiciary Committee on the question of presidential tapes, even though his first effort failed.

The Vice-President, here for a weeklong vacation, said, "I am available any way I can be to serve in a responsible way" in negotiations between President Nixon and the House committee on what tapes and other evidence will be made available in the impeachment inquiry.

Mr. Ford detailed his unsuccessful efforts last week to head off a committee subpoena for presidential tapes and other evidence.

"Time ran out on us," he said. He tried to get the White House— he mentioned presidential adviser Dean Burch and Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer, James St. Clair —to come up with "something specific" in answer to plans from Republican members of the committee that only such action would head off a subpoena for the material, he said.

The Vice-President said his midweek efforts produced "an evidence of willingness to cooperate" by the President, and said it will be helpful when the committee votes on whether to recommend impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Ford, who was the House Republican leader prior to his selection as Vice-President last year, said he estimates that "chances are 50-50" the committee will approve an impeachment resolution.

But he thought the President had a better chance of defeating the resolution in the House itself. As of yesterday, Mr. Ford said, "there isn't sufficient evidence for impeachment (bringing the President to trial in the Senate) based on the language in the Constitution relating to what is an impeachable offense."

Mr. Ford dismissed Mr. Nixon's income tax problems as not covered by the constitutional language, although he said they might influence some House members.

And he contended that, in view of the order requiring Mr. Nixon to pay about \$465,000 in federal back taxes and interest, "all members of Congress and all candidates for Congress should expect

to have their income tax returns audited."

If it is fair to subject the President to an audit, he said, then it is fair to apply the same tests to members of Congress.

The Vice-President, vacationing at the desert estate of Walter Annenberg, the ambassador to Britain, was the featured speaker at the dedication of the new Palm Springs Senior Center.

© Los Angeles Times

Nixon Trails Dean in Poll On Credibility

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Former White House counsel John Dean 3d has more credibility in regard to the Watergate cover-up than President Nixon, according to a Harris poll taken late last month.

Forty-six percent of those surveyed said they believed Dean more than Mr. Nixon, 29 percent said they believed Mr. Nixon more than Dean, and 25 percent said they were not sure.

In a poll taken last July, 38 percent attributed more credibility to Mr. Nixon, 37 percent believed Dean's testimony and 25 percent were not sure. Dean has pleaded guilty of conspiring to obstruct justice and defraud the United States in his cover-up role.

Vietnamese Renew Combat, 250 Casualties Are Counted

SAIGON, April 16 (AP)—North and South Vietnamese forces battled for six hours in the Central Highlands south of Pleiku, and more than 250 casualties were counted, the Saigon command announced today.

It said that the command, claimed 183 North Vietnamese were killed in the battle yesterday, many of them by air and artillery strikes.

Government losses were 21 troops killed, 58 wounded and 6 missing, Col. Hien said.

He said the battle developed after North Vietnamese forces shelled and attacked a government ranger battalion of about 400 troops that was accompanied by about 20 armored vehicles. The battle took place to the north of Pleiku camp, which was manned by American forces in the 1960s but is now under government control. It is about 210 miles northeast of Saigon and 30 miles from the Cambodian border.

Rocket Barrage
A barrage of 60 rockets also hit a government base camp nine miles south of Pleiku, killing 12 persons and wounding 13, the South Vietnamese command said.

Farther south in the highlands, 21 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in a battle near Dak Song, 120 miles north of Saigon, the command said. Two government soldiers were reportedly wounded.

Col. Hien said the aim of the North Vietnamese attacks in the highlands is to expand their control of the border zone.

In the Mekong Delta, the Saigon command said Viet Cong forces attacked three militia outposts in Bac Lieu Province, 125 miles southwest of Saigon, but (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

were driven off with the help of armor-led reinforcements.

The communiqué reported 58 Viet Cong and four government soldiers were killed and two government men were wounded.

● Saigon says it will not continue talks with Viet Cong near Paris. Page 4.

In Cambodia, the government reported that the Khmer Rouge insurgents were continuing to build up pressure on the southeastern section of Phnom Penh's defense line near Takhmau, eight miles southeast of the city.

The command reported fighting around a government position in Po Sang village, about two miles south of Takhmau.

Kuwait Signs Pact For French Jets

KUWAIT, April 16 (AP)—Kuwait has signed an agreement with France to buy Mirage F-1 jet fighters equipped with air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles, Defense Minister Sheikh Saif Abdullah al-Salem announced today.

He declined in a statement to the press to say how many Mirages Kuwait will get or how much it will pay for them.

"The agreement has been concluded on a government-to-government basis with no restrictions whatsoever on Kuwait's right to use the planes as it deems fit," he added.

Calley Term Is Cut Again, He May Be Paroled in 6 Months

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Half of Lt. William Calley's 20-year prison sentence for murdering civilians in the My Lai massacre was suspended today, making him eligible for parole within six months.

An Army spokesman explained that this was so because Calley has been in confinement for more than three years, which is almost a third of the remaining sentence of 10 years. Under Army rules, parole is possible after a third of a sentence has been served.

The Army said that Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway made the decision to suspend half of Calley's sentence because "mitigating circumstances exist to warrant clemency."

Calley has been free on \$1,000 bond since late February after nearly three years under house arrest at Ft. Benning, Ga. A

court-martial convicted him of premeditated murder on March 29, 1971.

Calley originally was sentenced to life in prison at hard labor, but the commander of the U.S. 3d Army reduced that sentence to 30 years on Aug. 30, 1971.

In a statement, Mr. Callaway said: "There are mitigating circumstances indicating that Lt. Calley may have sincerely believed that he was acting in accordance with the orders he had received and that he was not aware of his responsibility to refuse such an illegal order."

An Army spokesman said the case went to the White House yesterday. President Nixon has said that he will personally review Calley's case and make a final decision.

Mr. Callaway said, "There is no

reasonable doubt in my mind that he perpetrated the acts for which he stands convicted."

These acts of murder and assault against unarmed civilians "cannot be condoned or forgotten," Mr. Callaway said.

Technically, Mr. Callaway upheld Calley's 20-year sentence, but reduced it to 10 years of it.

The Army secretary said his clemency action "must serve the requirements of justice, meet the legitimate needs for sanction against such conduct by individual soldiers and, without violating society's higher needs, accord Lt. Calley an opportunity to return to society as a productive member."

Thirteen men were charged with murder in connection with My Lai and five were brought to trial, including Calley's superior, Capt. Ernest Medina. All but Calley were acquitted.



William Calley

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Prestige Projects Too Costly

U.K. Reportedly Plans to Scrap SST, Airport

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 16 (NYT).—The British government is moving toward the cancellation of two major prestige projects—the supersonic Concorde airliner and a costly third London airport.

The official view is that final decisions have not yet been made by the cabinet. But private comments by several officials in recent days suggest that the new Labor government has embarked on a course that would bring an end to both.

As for the Concorde, the 1,400-mile-an-hour airliner, the officials said that the effort now under way is to persuade the French government to give up the project in a joint acknowledgment of failure. The airliner, under development for 11 years, is being built jointly by the British Aircraft Corp. and the French firm, Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale.

"We really would like to get out of the whole thing," said a

senior official. "Nobody wants to buy it. It's costing us millions and has no clearance to land anywhere. The present effort is to persuade the French. If they decide to go on no matter what, I'm not sure what we would do."

A crucial problem for the British arises from the possibility of paying huge cancellation costs to the French. If Paris decides to go it alone, some officials said such costs could amount to close to what Britain would pay for continuing the present building program.

Accordingly, the goal is to convince the French to stop as well, thus avoiding the question of cancellation charges. But France's decision will have to wait until after the national election there next month.

In the meantime Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary for Industry, will continue contacts with French officials on the airliner's future. He told Parliament recently that Concorde's financial plight is "much worse"

than he had imagined before the Labor party came to power six weeks ago.

The Labor government is also cool to the idea of going ahead with the \$2-billion project to build a third London airport at Maplin, on the south Essex coast about 45 miles east of here. It would have served as an alternative airport to Heathrow and Gatwick and would have been developed as a seaport as well.

The government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson has stopped spending on the airport, which has been fought by environmentalists and others. The Conservative government, defeated in the February election, and the Airports Authority had argued that it was needed to relieve the existing airports of air traffic strains in the 1980s.

Concorde and Maplin represent two of the three big and costly prestige efforts here. The third, the English Channel tunnel, linking Britain and France, is expected to go ahead without major opposition by the new government.

Of the three, Concorde is the most controversial and expensive. It was a Labor government that approved the research and development work started in 1953 at a time when the eventual cost was estimated at about \$600 million. The cost of development now is put at about \$2.5 billion.

The drop-nosed, delta-wing airliner has run into increasing resistance from potential buyers because of its price, noise, limited range and high operating costs. Such drawbacks were evident even before the energy crisis and the jump in the cost of aviation fuel. American airline companies backed away from the Concorde more than a year ago, dropping their options to buy. The only firm orders are for nine from the national airlines of Britain and France.

The production of 16 of the aircraft has been authorized. The present asking price is in the range of \$45 million, a price that fails to cover production costs.

Even if all 16 were sold, Mr. Benn said, the British government would lose more than \$500 million because of the high cost of producing them. It would lose even more, he said, if more than twice that number were sold.

But the British Aircraft Corp. last week called Mr. Benn's figures "totally misleading."

Presidential Election Seems To Have Saved Liner France

By Don Cook

PARIS, April 16.—The French transatlantic liner France has apparently been saved from early retirement by the death of President Georges Pompidou and the calling of national elections.

Three weeks ago there was complete agreement between Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Minister for Transport Aymar Achille-Fould that it was simply too expensive to continue subsidizing the world's largest passenger liner and that it should be retired when it returned to its home port at Le Havre after completing its April Caribbean cruise program out of New York.

It is estimated that the France will cost the French Treasury \$24 million this year in operating subsidies, taking into account the increased price of fuel oil and all the other inflationary costs of wages, food and maintenance. All that remained, apparently, was for the two ministers to present their recommendation to the cabinet for final approval and action.

Trade-Union Threat

When word of the decision leaked out, as the liner approached Cannes on the final stage of a round-the-world cruise, the first reaction from the French trade unions was a threat to stage a sit-in aboard the vessel and a maritime strike against the

French Line if the ship were ordered laid up.

Then, within a week, came the death of President Pompidou. And now Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is a candidate for the presidency. Anybody who can add two and can instantly figure out that, however he feels about wasteful subsidies on prestige projects, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is not about to press the matter of the future of the France against the unions in the midst of the election campaign.

Accordingly, the French Line has taken heavy advertising space in Paris and London to announce a full schedule of sailings, both transatlantic and cruises, for the France through the remainder of 1974.

Whether the question of retiring the vessel will again be taken up after the election, when a new president and a new government are installed, remains to be seen, but the probability is that it is safe at least through the summer season of Atlantic crossings.

Los Angeles Times

Admits He Had No Chance

Servan-Schreiber Forgoes Race in France

PARIS, April 16 (Reuters).—Radical party leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber today decided not to run in the French presidential election, leaving the contest between a divided right and a united left.

His decision, which means there will be no serious candidate from the political center, came on the final day of filing for the first round of voting on May 5.

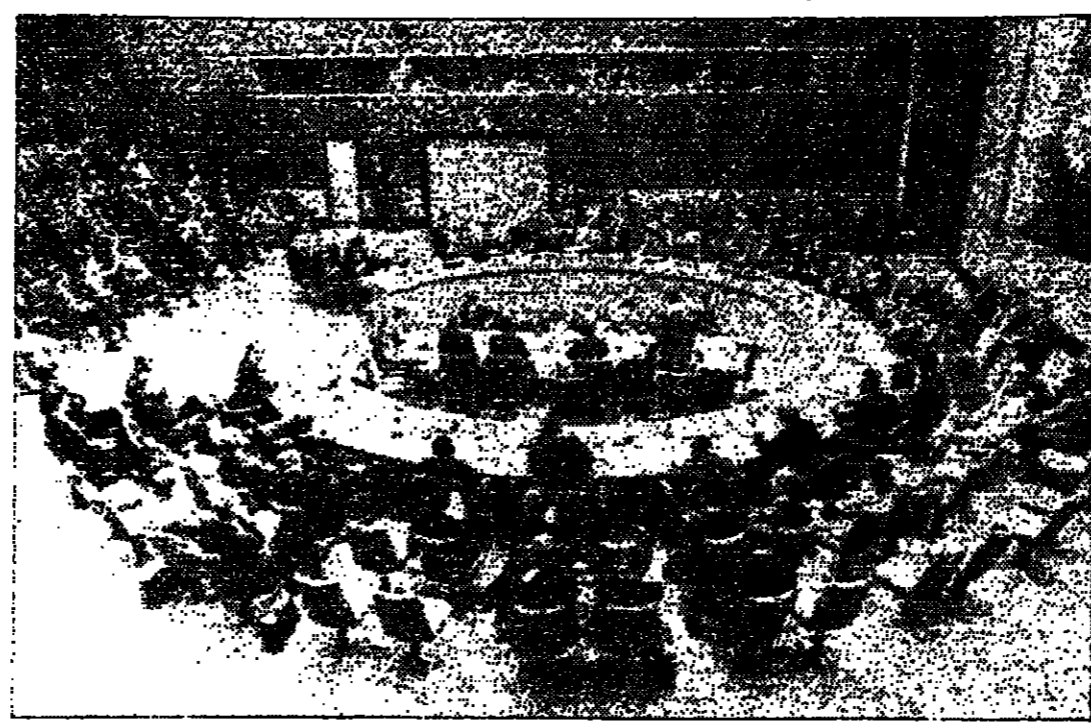
Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 50, one of the most volatile figures on the French political scene, acknowledged at a press conference that he had no chance to be elected.

His decision not to run was a minor setback for Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Supporters of Mr. Servan-Schreiber were considered more likely to give their votes to Socialist François Mitterrand or Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, leader of the Gaullist-allied Independent Republicans.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber indicated he would throw his support behind Mr. Mitterrand or Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, but said he would make no choice until after the first round.

Mr. Mitterrand is expected to top the poll in the first round but fall short of an absolute majority. That would mean he would face a runoff on May 19 against his chief opponent, either Mr. Giscard d'Estaing or Mr. Chaban-Delmas.



General view of United Nations Security Council meeting on Monday in New York.

Russia Calls on U.S. to Stop Using UN Veto to Aid Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 16 (AP).—The Soviet Union called on the United States today to stop using its veto to prevent Security Council action against Israel for "aggressive crimes" in the Middle East.

"The time has come for those who want to act as patron to Israel to stop preventing the council" from taking "effective measures," Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik told the 15-nation council.

Mr. Malik assailed Israel for its reprisal raids of last Friday against six Lebanese villages in which two persons were killed. The raids followed a strike by Palestinian guerrillas against an Israeli village in which 13 Israelis and the three guerrillas were killed.

Lebanon requested the Security

Council meeting after the Israeli raid. The first council session on the matter was held yesterday.

Mr. Malik supported a Lebanese demand that the council not only condemn Israel, but take unspecified measures against it. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fouad Naffah said yesterday that a condemnation would only be met with Israeli "indifference and contempt."

The deputy Chinese representative, Chuang Yen, also demanded a "strong condemnation" of Israel, but did not ask for any measures beyond that.

Under the UN Charter, the council could recommend that member nations apply economic sanctions, sever communications and break diplomatic relations with Israel. Such a recommendation would run into certain U.S. opposition.

U.S. spokesmen have made it plain that the United States would block any council resolution that did not distribute blame equally on Israel and the Palestinian guerrillas.

In its last vote involving an Israeli incursion into Lebanon, on June 25, 1972, the council condemned Israel for the raids. The United States abstained in the vote.

Condemnation in 1973. On Aug. 15, 1973, the council again condemned Israel for "violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity" after Israeli military jets intercepted a Lebanese airliner over Lebanon and forced it to land in Israel. The resolution was sponsored by Britain and France and passed unanimously.

Just a month before that, however, the United States defended Israel by vetoing a resolution that would have censured Israel's failure to withdraw from conquered Arab territory. It was the fifth veto the United States has cast in UN history.

Abbie Hoffman Facing Arrest. NEW YORK, April 16 (AP).—A bench warrant was issued today for Abbie Hoffman, the radical figure of the 1960s, for failure to appear in State Supreme Court on a charge of selling cocaine.

Assistant District Attorney David Cunningham sought the warrant March 25, the day Mr. Hoffman was supposed to appear, but the warrant was stayed until today by Justice Mary Johnson Lowe to give Mr. Hoffman's attorney time to produce him.

Mr. Hoffman faces 15 years to life in prison if convicted on charges of selling three pounds of cocaine for \$30,000 to an undercover agent last Aug. 29. He has been free in \$10,000 bail and is subject to bail-jumping charges if he does not respond to the warrant within 30 days.

Russia, Syria On Mideast

(Continued from Page 1) Later Andrei Gromyko visited Damascus.

This suggested to some Western diplomatic observers here that Mr. Assad may have come to Moscow merely to rally arrangements that had been negotiated earlier between the two countries.

The Syrian leader arrived in Moscow last Thursday and engaged in two days of meetings with Kremlin leaders, including Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, before continuing on to visit Volgograd—formerly Stalingrad—and Tashkent.

At that time, President Nikolai Podgorny disclosed in a speech that the Soviet Union would offer Syria fresh economic and military assistance.

While the nature of the military assistance was not disclosed, it was believed that it would include at least some of the sophisticated missiles that helped Syria inflict heavy losses on the Israelis during the early days of the fighting last October.

During his visit to the Soviet Union, the Syrian leader gave no indication that he would discourage Washington's efforts to work out an Israeli-Syrian disengagement.

The Kremlin, which felt upstaged by Mr. Kissinger's itinerant diplomacy earlier this year, is anxious that Syria conduct any negotiations with Israel at the talks in Geneva, where the Soviet Union can play a more integral role.

While Mr. Assad has not yet indicated whether the Syrians are prepared to go to Geneva, Western diplomatic observers here feel that Damascus would respond to such a request from Moscow.

Sadat Says Egypt Has Arms Ready To Resume War. CAIRO, April 16 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt is "ready for any eventuality" and has "a startling number" of tanks ready to cross the Suez Canal immediately if the need arises.

He said that Israeli "aggression" on Suez Canal cities currently under reconstruction will be met by long-range missile fire.

Mr. Sadat had said earlier that the ground-to-air missiles were aimed at three major unidentified Israeli cities during the October war.

The missiles are still directed at three major Israeli cities, the President was quoted by the Middle East News Agency as telling Egyptian students.

The agency said that Mr. Sadat briefed them on the current political and military situation in the Middle East.

Mr. Sadat's remarks came as the Egyptian press warned that Egypt would resume fighting if Israel escalated military operations against Syria and Lebanon.

Over Separation of Forces

Kissinger Is Said to Feel Hopeful on Israel-Syria Gap

(Continued from Page 1) that if the two sides—particularly the Syrians—were not interested in working out a disengagement accord, they probably would have stalled in extending the invitation to him.

The formal Israeli plan for disengagement was presented to Mr. Kissinger by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan March 30 at the State Department.

The Syrian proposals, which, like those of Israel, were accompanied by a detailed map, were handed over to him by Brig. Gen. Hikmat Kabili Chehab during his visit to Washington last week.

The Syrian plan was turned over to Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel Sunday before Mr. Kissinger flew to New York for his address to the special United Nations General Assembly session yesterday.

No Basis for Optimism. Although the sum total of the Syrian and Israeli proposals did not provide the basis for any optimism in itself, Mr. Kissinger in his comments to the press has emphasized the positive.

Saturday, for instance, after completing his talks with Gen. Chehab, Mr. Kissinger said he was "moderately upbeat" about the negotiations.

He said the Syrian proposal was a "constructive attempt" to define a solution. Mr. Kissinger made similar comments after meeting with Gen. Dayan last month.

Mr. Dinitz, after a two-hour session with Mr. Kissinger Sunday, said the Syrian plan provided "room for give and take" but made it clear that he did not want to suggest that a major breakthrough had been achieved.

Well-placed sources described the two sides' positions in the following way: The Israelis, who seized substantial chunks of the Golan Heights from Syria both in the June 1967 war and last October, have offered to withdraw from most of the land taken last fall, provided that a United Nations Emergency Force were stationed between the two front lines, and a "thinning out" were carried out to reduce the amount of heavy armaments permitted in the fronts.

This plan was based largely

on the formula carried out successfully in the disengagement accord achieved through Mr. Kissinger's efforts between Israel and Egypt in January.

The Syrians have proposed that Israel give up not only all the land taken in October, but also about half of the territory seized in 1967. The Syrians also have not accepted the presence of United Nations Emergency Forces in the buffer zone, but have proposed a no-man's land, with some observers stationed there.

According to these diplomats, the Egyptians have emphasized the return of Kuneitra, the former Syrian provincial headquarters in the Golan area which was taken by the Israelis in 1967. The Egyptians have also said they would support the principle of United Nations forces stationed in the area.

Mr. Kissinger now plans to return to the Middle East—his fifth trip to the area since November—leaving Washington around April 25 or 26.

Mr. Fahmy, in a talk with newspapermen today, said he expected Mr. Kissinger to stop first in Cairo on his way to Damascus and Jerusalem.

Unsure of Schedule. American officials said that Cairo would certainly be visited but they were not sure of the schedule, which will probably also include a stop in Kuwait, a place not visited previously by Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Fahmy, who had met with Mr. Kissinger twice in Washington last week, was the host for a dinner he gave last night for the secretary and his wife.

American aides said that Mr. Kissinger's frequent contacts with Mr. Fahmy underscored his appreciation for the efforts made by the Egyptians, not only to work toward a Middle East settlement, but to lift the oil embargo last month.

Court Gets Jaworski Bid On Subpoena

(Continued from Page 1) being given to the House impeachment inquiry. "I have emphasized repeatedly," Mr. Jaworski said, "that our request is in no way tied to the request of the House Judiciary Committee. The requests are distinguishable both factually and legally."

3d Subpoena. The subpoena requested today would be the third issued to the White House by the special prosecutor's office. The first, on last July 23, was for nine tape recordings and a number of documents relating to the cover-up. The second was issued March 15 and reportedly dealt with the alleged "sale" of ambassadorships by the Nixon administration. The White House complied with both.

A prosecution spokesman said today that the prosecutors are not sure how many tapes are encompassed by the request for the 45 items. The subpoena lists about 65 meetings between June 30, 1972 and three days after the Watergate break-in of June 1972.

The meetings and telephone calls in question were between the President and former presidential aides Charles Colson, H.R. Haldeman, John Dean 3d and John Ehrlichman.

The conversations took place in the White House, the Executive Office Building and the President's Camp David, Md., retreat, all of which were hooked into the presidential taping system.

7 Indicted. Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman, and Mr. Colson have been indicted in the cover-up case along with former Attorney General John Mitchell; former Assistant Attorney General Robert Maddox; Kenneth Parkinson, an attorney for the President's reelection committee, and a former White House aide, Gordon Strachan.

Until the July subpoena, which was issued while the cover-up investigation was going on, the post-indictment subpoenas requested today can only be issued with the permission of the trial judge, John Sirica.

In the papers filed today, Mr. Jaworski said that "information now available to the government indicates that each of these materials contains or is likely to contain evidence that will be relevant and material to the trial of this case, either as evidence which the government would seek to offer in the case or which might be helpful to one or more of the defendants."

House Panel Move. The House Judiciary Committee, which is conducting the impeachment inquiry, last week subpoenaed 42 tapes and documents the White House has repeatedly indicated it will not supply fully.

Today, a White House official said: "We're going to turn over absolutely what we think to be the hard evidence of all the totality of the President's knowledge and actions" relating to the cover-up.

The official, who said the evidence would prove Mr. Nixon's innocence, refused to be quoted by name. He pointed out that the committee might not be satisfied with the White House response.

The House subpoena covers almost all of the material being requested by Mr. Jaworski.



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Bushardt 'in Driver's Seat'

Ex-Aide Says St. Clair Lacks Total Watergate Case Control

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—James St. Clair, special counsel to President Nixon for Watergate matters, was pictured yesterday by a former member of his staff as an attorney not in complete control of his case.

Carl Emerson, 39, who left Mr. St. Clair's staff at the end of March to return to private practice in Dallas, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Nixon made the ultimate decisions on how his defense was handled and that Mr. Bushardt, counsel to the President, exercised nearly complete control over access to White House tapes and documents relating to the case. Mr. St. Clair took over the case in early January.

Mr. Emerson's assertions con-

firmed rumors that have circulated in Washington for several days that although Mr. St. Clair was publicly pictured as the White House attorney on Watergate matters, others in the White House were making major decisions in the matter.

Legal Relationships

Describing the complex legal relationships that have developed through the two years of Watergate investigations, Mr. Emerson said:

"My view of the Bushardt-White House-St. Clair situation is that Bushardt is in the driver's seat. The situation, as I saw it, is that Bushardt is a political person. St. Clair is the professional, nonpolitical, private practitioner and is given charge of the Watergate matter, but he has to involve Bushardt because he is the only one who knows everything that is going on. He (Mr. Bushardt) is the one and the only one you can rely on to give you the information."

A source with firsthand knowledge of the legal staff's operations in the White House asserted that "any assessment that Bushardt controls access to the tapes and what is on them is absolutely correct and it is one that causes some concern to members of St. Clair's staff."

Mr. St. Clair, asked to respond to this picture of his role, said in a telephone interview:

"As to the question of whether President Nixon makes some of the decisions, of course he does, particularly with respect to the disclosure of confidential conversations. He and only he can make those decisions."

Confidential Relations

"As for my relations with Bushardt," he continued, "I can say they are cordial. Whether or not I have access, or how much access, I decline to discuss that sort of thing."

The extent of Mr. St. Clair's control over the White House response to Watergate-related investigations, particularly the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry, came into question last week. At a meeting of the committee on Thursday, when all 21 Democrats on the committee in voting to issue a subpoena for White House documents, Mr. St. Clair's role was a key point of interest.

Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y., asked the impeachment staff's chief counsel, John Doar, if he thought Mr. St. Clair had heard the 42 tape recordings that the committee had requested and the White House resisted turning over.

Mr. Doar, who had been in almost constant private negotiations about the material with Mr. St. Clair since February, answered tersely: "No. I do not believe he has listened to the conversations."

Access Screened

This comment reinforced earlier reports from sources who have been involved in efforts to investigate the Watergate scandal over the last year. A source reported recently that his dealings with the White House in efforts to obtain information led him to believe "that Bushardt screens" Mr. St. Clair's access to tapes and other documents.

Mr. Emerson's characterization of the situation tended to confirm that observation, although his personal experience tempered his view of the matter.

"It's not so much that Bushardt is keeping St. Clair from the information," he said, "but he is the only one who knows the case from top to bottom. He's the one you have to check with in the first instance for information."

Beyond Mr. Bushardt's deep involvement in the White House strategy in response to Watergate and impeachment inquiries, Mr. Emerson said that Mr. Nixon handled many decisions himself. "President Nixon is a unique client," he said. "He runs his own case."



James St. Clair

Pentagon Cut Could Save \$5 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—A Pentagon plan to cut back defense against bomber attack could save \$5 billion in the next six years, a Library of Congress study estimated today.

The study was made at the request of Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., who said it shows that "tremendous reductions can be made in military spending without weakening our national defense."

Sen. Eagleton, in making the report public, commended Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger for "courage and foresight" in proposing the cutback and pledged his support.

The study attributes the reduction decision to the substitution of missiles for bombers as the primary Soviet threat. It quotes Mr. Schlesinger's testimony Feb. 15 in discussing the cutback with the Senate Armed Services Committee:

"Without an effective anti-missile defense, precluded to both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. by the ABM treaty of 1972, a defense against Soviet bombers is of little practical value."

Nike-Hercules Phasout

The study said that \$1.3 billion in savings over five years would result from Pentagon plans to phase out all remaining Nike-Hercules surface-to-air missile batteries and about half the interceptor squadrons.

Another \$4 billion in potential savings could come from dropping major portions of a modernization program. The report suggests that long-range Defense Department planning would eliminate strategic defense roles for the Airborne Warning and Control System, the Improved Manned Interceptor and the SAM-D system.

The primary mission of AWACS was changed in August from strategic to tactical air support. The study speculates that the number of AWACS aircraft could be reduced from the 24 indicated in the latest Defense Department report.

Simon Finds That Oil Firms Are Accurate About Supplies

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The major oil companies apparently are telling the truth about their supplies, based on audits by the Federal Energy Office, director William Simon says.

Mr. Simon said that the Energy Office audits of refineries have turned up no evidence that oil companies are lying about their inventories.

In an interview, he said that the government has made giant strides in convincing the American people that the fuel shortage is real. "We're still going through the scapegoat phase in this country," he said.

But Mr. Simon added that congressional hearings and government investigations eventually will remove much of the emotion from the debate about Americans will realize that the energy crisis is real.

Oil Firm Profits

Mr. Simon, who is expected to be named Treasury secretary later this week, said that large first-quarter profits of the oil companies as well as second-quarter

profits will be embarrassing for the oil firms.

He also said that with the end of the Arab oil embargo, conservation efforts by Americans are continuing. "I am optimistic that demand will not explode," he said.

He declined to discuss specific questions about economic policy, but he did say that wage-price controls have introduced distortions and inequities in the nation's economy. But he said he wouldn't rule out the possibility that one day they might be reimposed.

He said that he subscribed to President Nixon's statement that the American people are taxed enough, but he said the tax system is in constant need of study to make sure it is equitable.

"We must continue to look at our tax system and make sure it is being brought up to date," Mr. Simon said. "Nothing is perfect."

The price of gasoline will rise only a few cents a gallon on the average nationally, but there will be significant regional price increases in areas or by oil companies that depend heavily on imported oil, he said.



FORMER CABINET MEN—John Mitchell (foreground) and Maurice Stans leaving U.S. federal court on Monday.

SEC Chief Contacted

Mitchell Testifies Phone Call For Vesco Was Not 'Improper'

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—John Mitchell testified yesterday that while he was attorney general, he "willingly contacted" the chairman of a federal agency in behalf of a man that agency was investigating. He said, however, that it had not been "improper."

The agency was the Securities and Exchange Commission, the call was made to chairman William Casey, now a State Department official, and it was made in behalf of Robert Vesco, a financier whom the agency was investigating.

Mr. Mitchell said that "I wouldn't flatter myself that the call would be a help" to Mr. Vesco, but explained that he had done it because he received reports that the SEC staff had been harassing Mr. Vesco. He wanted to arrange a meeting between the financier's representatives and Mr. Casey before the commission took "precipitous" action. Mr. Mitchell said.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Mitchell completed his direct examination when his lawyer, Peter Fleming Jr., asked him, "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Not Guilty

"Absolutely not guilty to any of the charges," was his ringing response.

Mr. Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, who were leaders of President Nixon's re-election campaign, are accused of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice. The government alleges that they attempted to impede and quash a SEC investigation of Mr. Vesco, now a fugitive, in return for a secret \$300,000 cash contribution that Mr. Vesco made to the re-election campaign. Mr. Vesco and 41 other persons and corporations have been accused of defrauding investors of \$234 million.

Most of the day was spent by Mr. Mitchell under cross-examination by John Wing, the chief prosecutor.

At one point Mr. Mitchell gave the jury what he called a lawyer's definition of "rain-making."

Rain-Making Explained

"Rain-making is a situation where an individual who is trying to obtain a favor from [for] a client does things for the record that never happened," the witness explained.

Mr. Mitchell said that at the behest of Harry Sears, a former New Jersey Republican leader who was then working for Mr. Vesco,

University Fires Priest Who Had Role in 'Exorcist'

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The Rev. Edmund G. Ryan, a Jesuit priest who played a walk-on part in "The Exorcist," has been dismissed as executive vice-president of Georgetown University by its Jesuit president, the Rev. R.J. Henle.

A spokesman in Father Ryan's office said today that the dismissal was not related to his being in the popular film. The spokesman said that a lawyer had been retained and a legal action was planned on the basis of the priest's university contract, which had an expiration date of June 30, 1975.

President Henle said yesterday that he took the action over the weekend "with deepest regret only after it was evident the differences between us were irreconcilable."

Jack Leslie, president of the student government, which is protesting the ouster, said: "All indications are that the academic and Jesuit community are solidly behind Ryan." A candlelight protest demonstration is planned and student petitions ask that the university directors review the ouster decision.

The student leader reported that President Henle said that Father Ryan did not always show maturity in handling some duties and that he lacked expertise concerning the university's medical and law centers.

he called Mr. Casey's office on Feb. 11, 1972, and tried to arrange a meeting between Mr. Casey and Mr. Vesco to discuss the SEC-Vesco matter. The meeting was not arranged at that time because Mr. Casey was on vacation, according to testimony.

Mr. Mitchell, who left his post as attorney general on March 1, 1972, to head the President's re-election campaign, said under cross-examination that when he made the call he did not know that Mr. Vesco intended to give a large campaign contribution.

Mr. Wing asked him if he did not think such a call was improper, if not illegal, coming as it did from the country's "highest law-enforcement official."

Not Realized

He was asked if, when he did learn of the contribution "Robert Vesco intended to give," he did not realize that Mr. Vesco "was giving it to get your influence?"

"Absolutely not, Mr. Wing, or the whole matter would have ended right there."

"It never occurred to you that Vesco was looking for something?" Mr. Wing asked.

"It never occurred to me in any form, shape or manner," was the reply.

Cash Contribution

The contribution was made to Mr. Stans on April 10, 1972, in cash, in Mr. Stans's campaign office, according to testimony. That testimony went on to say that on that day, after Mr. Stans received the \$300,000, Mr. Mitchell called Mr. Casey and arranged for Mr. Stans to meet with Mr. Casey that afternoon—an appointment that Mr. Vesco, until then, had been trying to set up for nearly a year.

Mr. Mitchell said that despite the fact that his log showed him calling Mr. Casey that day, he had no recollection of having made such a call, let alone having arranged for a meeting between Mr. Casey and Mr. Stans.

Mr. Stans, who was also indicted in this case, but was granted immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony, has told the jury that Mr. Mitchell called Mr. Casey on April 10, after the money was delivered, and set up the meeting for that day. He also testified in direct contradiction to Mr. Mitchell yesterday—that in February, 1972, he told Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Vesco planned a large contribution, and that Mr. Mitchell then agreed to set up a meeting between Mr. Stans and Mr. Casey.

Mr. Mitchell said yesterday that he "knows" the April 10 telephone call to Mr. Casey was listed in his log but that he "had no independent recollection of making the call."

Kennedy Confers With Ceausescu, Will Meet Tito

BUCHAREST, April 16 (AP)—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., conferred for four and a half hours today with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Sen. Kennedy afterward praised the Romanian leader for his "courage and vision in showing what a small, independent country can do."

Sen. Kennedy missed his scheduled flight to Belgrade this afternoon because of the extended talks. He flew later aboard a Romanian airliner provided for him personally by Mr. Ceausescu.

The senator said he would meet in Belgrade with Yugoslav President Tito.

Sen. Kennedy said he talked with Mr. Ceausescu of matters affecting East-West relations and Europe.

He indicated that Mr. Ceausescu spent some time arguing Romania's case for being granted most-favored-nation treatment in trade by the United States.

Is Product Good for 'Everybody'?

U.S. Agency Attacks Milk-Industry Claim

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES, April 16.—Milk has something for everybody, radio and television commercials would have you believe. Or does it?

Last week, the Federal Trade Commission said it would issue a complaint against the California Milk Producers Advisory Board and the board's New York-based advertising agency on the ground that the implications of this slogan are misleading.

The California Department of Agriculture, of which the board is a part, has until the end of this week to respond to the FTC notice and that response will determine whether the complaint is actually filed.

Specifically, the FTC took exception to the commercial's implications that milk is indispensable to all individuals, regardless of their condition; that milk consumption is beneficial to everyone and that unlimited quantities of milk can be drunk with no adverse effects.

And this week, the California Law Center—a nonprofit, public-interest law firm—said it would file an intervening suit with the FTC against the milk producers. Representing both consumer groups and individuals who have allegedly been harmed by milk, the center will challenge the truthfulness of the milk producers' advertising campaign.

Seeks Warning Label

In addition, Max Factor 3d, an attorney of the center, said in response to a question that the lawsuit would seek to have a warning label attached to every quart of milk along the lines of that on cigarette packages. The label would state that milk may cause gastrointestinal distress to members of certain ethnic or racial groups.

It is, in fact, the growing concern among nutritionists about milk's effects on various populations that underlies these suits against the dairy industry. Milk may have something for everyone, say the critics, but just what is that "something"?

For infants and young children everywhere, nutritionists say, that "something" is all to the good, containing, as it does, protein, fat, calcium, some vitamins and some minerals. It constitutes a good, if not perfect, food.

But for quite a few adults, that "something" is diarrhea, bloating and intestinal cramps. And the American Heart Association, along with many physicians, is concerned about possible deleterious effects on the human heart

of the fat and cholesterol in whole milk.

The reason some adults have difficulty digesting milk is a condition called "lactose intolerance."

Lactose is a complex sugar found in the milk of all mammals, from human mothers to cows and goats. It must be broken down into simpler sugars before the body can make use of it and, toward this end, an enzyme called lactase must be present in sufficient quantities in the lining of the milk drinker's small intestine.

"All people are born with sufficient lactase," said Dr. Derrick Jelliffe, a University of California at Los Angeles professor of public health and pediatrics, "since babies are obviously dependent on mother's milk to survive. Lactase is necessary for

our early existence, but after childhood, the amount of this enzyme is very much reduced in certain populations."

A study several years ago by Dr. Robert McCracken, then a professor of both public health and anthropology at UCLA, indicated that milk-tolerant adults are a minority in the world.

According to the Dairy Council of California, approximately 80 percent of nonwhite people are lactase-deficient.

"On the plus side," said Dr. Jelliffe, "milk is a very palatable source of animal protein and calcium. But the majority of the world obviously doesn't need it, since they don't drink it. What you do need are the various nutrients found in milk and you can get these from other sources than milk."

Los Angeles Times.

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Vinyl Chloride Levels Feared Carcinogenic in Plastic Plants

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—An industry-sponsored study of vinyl chloride has indicated that when mice are exposed to the amount of the chemical that workers are currently permitted to inhale, the animals developed a rare, fatal cancer of the liver that has been found in 12 vinyl chloride workers.

Vinyl chloride, an explosive gas, is used to make polyvinyl chloride, the basis for much of modern plastics. Some 6,500 workers are involved in the U.S. vinyl chloride-polyvinyl chloride industry. In addition, vinyl chloride has been used as a

propellant in some aerosol consumer products, including hair sprays and pesticides.

The industry's laboratory findings, presented to a private briefing for government and industry officials, raises questions about the safety of the current U.S. emergency occupational standard of 50 parts of vinyl chloride per one million parts of air.

At this level of exposure for seven hours a day over seven months, several mice in the study sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists Association, are reported to have developed the liver cancer, called angiosarcoma.

In a previous study, Prof. Cesare Maltoni of the cancer institute in Bologna, Italy, found the cancer in rats at levels of 250 parts per million and higher.

Prof. Maltoni's studies to date have shown no adverse effects at 50 parts per million, and it was partly for this reason that the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration chose 50 parts per million for the emergency standard.

John O'Neill, chief of health standards development at the agency, said that the emergency standard would remain until "we have looked closely at the data and seen how good it is."

The hair sprays in question, manufactured by Clairol and Bonat, Inc. are being recalled from store shelves. The Environmental Protection Agency is expected to release soon the brand names of pesticides containing vinyl chloride.

Tito Rules Out Talks With Italy On Trieste Issue

BELGRADE, April 16 (Reuters).—President Tito has ruled out any discussion with Italy on the dispute over Trieste.

The 81-year-old leader told a nationwide radio and television audience last night that Yugoslavia wants to calm relations with Italy, which have been ruffled by recent references by Italy to the former "Zone B" of Trieste as "Italian territory."

"We will have no discussion about it with Italy or anybody else," the President said.

"We will have to make everybody understand that this is our territory—territory inhabited by Yugoslavs, territory we invested in—and that we will not give it up," he added.



Vuong Van Bac

New Floods Hit Northeast Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 16 (Reuters).—New floods in northeastern Brazil have left 70,000 persons homeless and caused 12 deaths, officials said today.

Less than two weeks after the worst floods in Brazilian history resulted in 200,000 refugees and a death toll estimated at several thousand, rivers in the northeast have once more broken their banks.

The worst-affected area was the cotton-growing state of Ceara, where three towns were reported under water.

The hair sprays in question, manufactured by Clairol and Bonat, Inc. are being recalled from store shelves. The Environmental Protection Agency is expected to release soon the brand names of pesticides containing vinyl chloride.

Saigon Is Suspending Talks With Viet Cong Near Paris

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, April 16 (NYT).—The Saigon government announced today that it is suspending the political talks that its delegates have been holding near Paris with representatives of the Viet Cong.

The government also revived its predictions of an imminent Communist offensive.

Foreign Minister Vuong Van Bac announced the government's decision at a news conference.

He cited as a reason what he contended has been a stepped-up pattern of Communist attacks throughout the country—and in particular the seizure of an outpost called Tong Le Chan last Friday.

"The government and the people of the Republic of Vietnam cannot stay still while the Communists brazenly and overtly de-

stroy peace in South Vietnam," the foreign minister said.

The foreign minister was followed at the news conference by Hoang Duc Nha, the Minister of Information, who for the second time in a little more than two weeks predicted that the North Vietnamese are about to launch an all-out offensive.

Mr. Nha is disputed by much of the intelligence community, which tends to consider the recent Communist attacks on government outposts as tactical maneuvers for position.

Moreover, it is noted, the rainy season will begin in several weeks in the southern part of the country, inhibiting large-scale movement of troops and armor.

U.S. Funds

The move to call off participation in the sterile talks at La Celle-St.-Cloud was seen by some diplomats as an attempt to heighten an atmosphere of tension while a military appropriations bill for South Vietnam is before the U.S. Congress.

South Vietnam's decision was also another indication of a hardening of its position toward the Communists. The government has already rejected a six-point peace proposal put forward by the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government at La Celle-St.-Cloud on March 22.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong in Saigon, Maj. Phuong Nam, said the decision to suspend the talks at La-Celle-St.-Cloud was "another act of sabotage" of the peace agreements.

Heroin. 3 Men Seized in France

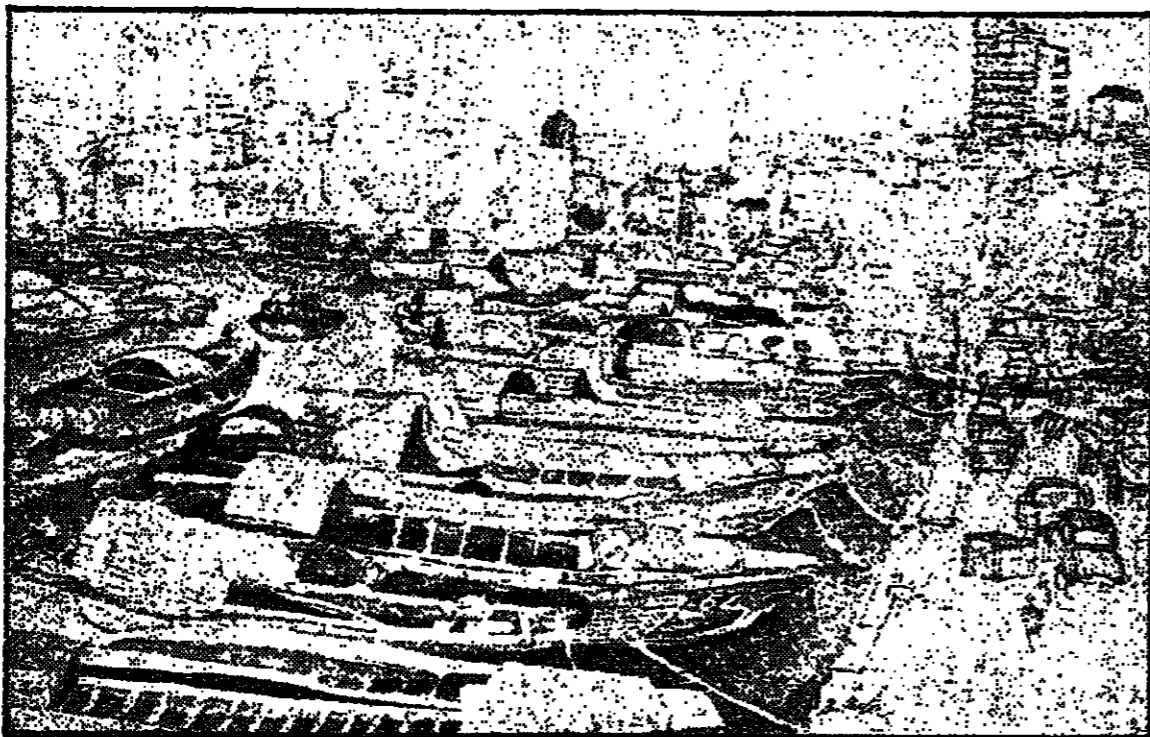
PARIS, April 16 (Reuters).—French drug squad detectives have seized 30 kilograms of pure heroin and arrested three men as traffickers, the police announced today.

The detectives, who had worked with U.S. officials on the case, seized the heroin from a railway station locker here. A U.S. official said the three suspects were top-level French narcotics-ring operators. They apparently planned to send the heroin to the United States with couriers, he said.

Police estimated that the heroin had a value of \$8 million on the New York users' market.

Soviet Ships at Algiers

ALGIERS, April 16 (Reuters).—Three warships of the Soviet Union's Mediterranean fleet arrived today for a five-day visit—the first by Soviet Navy vessels since May, 1970.



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OUT FOR THE EARLY VOTE—Republican congressional candidate James Sparling out before dawn yesterday to greet workers at a Bay City, Mich., factory on election day. Many people turned out to vote in the special election in which President Nixon took a personal part by going to Michigan for Mr. Sparling.

Martin Accused U.S. Churchman

Kissinger Backs Outspoken Envoy to Saigon

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).

The State Department today expressed full confidence in U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Graham Martin, who accused a leading American churchman of implicit responsibility for the death of 34 South Vietnamese children in a mortar attack last month.

Department spokesman John King said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had "full confidence" in Mr. Martin, who sent a four-page letter to Dr. George Webber, president of the New York Theological Seminary, making that accusation.

In the letter, made public yesterday by the theologian, Mr. Martin asserted that Dr. Webber was, by implication, responsible for the deaths of the 34 children and the wounding of 50 others during Communist shelling at the village of Cai Lay on March 19.

Mr. Martin's argument, according to the letter, was that Dr. Webber's responsibility stemmed from a visit to Saigon in January with other anti-war activists in which he refused Mr. Martin's appeal to contact North Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi and use "great influence" to halt their mortar and rocket attacks.

Mr. King said there was no consideration "at present" of bringing Mr. Martin home for "consultations," although some thought had been given to this last month.

The letter was the third time in five weeks that Mr. Martin, a career Foreign Service officer, had stirred up a controversy by expressing his views in private.

Pole on Vietnam Unit Is Seeking Asylum

SAIGON, April 16 (AP).—A member of the Polish delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision has sought political asylum at the U.S. Embassy and has been turned over to South Vietnamese authorities, Saigon military sources said today.

The South Vietnamese military sources reported that Holub Mikolaj, 34, a political officer with his country's delegation to the peace-keeping commission, disappeared Sunday afternoon while on a beach outing about 40 miles southeast of Saigon.

Rev. Dr. Liston Pope

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Liston Pope, 64, dean of the Yale Divinity School from 1949 to 1962, who retired from Yale in June as Gilbert L. Stark professor of social ethics, died yesterday in Tromsø, Norway, where he had moved.

Mr. Pope had been one of the three American members of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches, as well as a member of its central committee. He was also a director of the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship program and for many years was a Congregational delegate to the National Council of Churches.

Gen. Vladimir Petushkov, MOSCOW, April 16 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Vladimir Petushkov, 64, a deputy minister of internal affairs, died Sunday, Tass reported today. The ministry controls police forces assigned to keep public order.

Flood in Christchurch

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, April 16 (AP).—Hundreds of persons were evacuated from their homes today in the worst flood in decades here.

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DEATH NOTICE

It is with regret that we have to announce the passing away of Mr. Avenir H. de MONFRED on April 11th. Services will be held on Wednesday, April 17th, at 8 o'clock, at the St. Pierre Church at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

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Niger Radio Says Students Celebrate Army Take-Over

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 16 (AP).—Students were reported celebrating in the streets of Niamey, capital city of eight-parched Niger, where a military coup has toppled the civilian government.

The Niamey airport remained closed today, 24 hours after the coup, and communication with the outside world was limited to official radio broadcasts from Niamey.

From Dakar, Senegal, students had taken to the streets to demonstrate support for the new government. Niamey broadcasts said "the present expressions of joy are legitimate, but it is important that they should be held in calm and dignity to show our maturity."

There were conflicting reports of the fate of ousted President Diori Hamani and his family. Diplomatic sources in Paris said Mr. Hamani's wife was killed in a resistance fight by soldiers. Tr. sources said Mr. Hamani himself and Bouhou Hama, president of the National Assembly, were under house arrest.

Radio Silent on Hamani
But radio broadcasts from the Niger capital, monitored here, made no mention of the whereabouts or condition of Mr. Hamani, who ruled the former French colony from indepen-

dence in 1960 until he was toppled yesterday.

Coup leader Lt. Col. Seyni Kountché, in an interview over French radio, refused to comment on the report of Mrs. Hamani's death.

After the take-over yesterday morning, Col. Kountché said not a single shot had been fired. He later told French television that Mr. Hamani and his family were under house arrest and "being well treated."

Col. Kountché, 43, French-trained head of Niger's 2,500-man army, charged over Radio Niamey that Mr. Hamani had mismanaged the "disastrous situation" resulting from the six-year-old West African drought. He also accused Mr. Hamani's government of corruption.

Martial Music
The government radio interspersed lavish messages of praise, purportedly from individuals and organizations, with martial music. A communiqué said the new government had decided to release all political prisoners immediately.

But observers noted that such demonstrations of "popular support" are common after coups in Africa. The capital continued under a dusk-to-dawn curfew, and militia forces were told by radio to turn in their weapons.

Niger is one of Africa's poorest lands. Its 4.2 million nomads and small farmers have suffered severely from the continent's worst drought in 50 years. The landlocked country's meager agricultural economy of peanuts, cotton, millet and sorghum is in tatters.

Many thousands of men and millions of livestock have perished. Tens of thousands of refugees, mostly nomads, have been forced into refugee camps totally dependent on food from abroad for survival.

Libya Premier in Niger
TUNIS, April 16 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud flew to Niamey last night to assess the situation after the army coup, the Libyan press agency said today.

Libya and Niger on March 9 concluded a "treaty of defense and security" under which each country pledged to defend the other "in the event of direct or indirect aggression."

The treaty also provides for mutual aid "if their internal security should be exposed to internal or external danger."

Libya and Niger share a common border.

According to the military agreement, the two nations pledged total cooperation and coordination between their armed forces and security units.



THE KANGAROO KID—Young man and inseparable "best friend" riding around in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mexico Assails U.S., Russia At Geneva Arms Parley

GENEVA, April 16 (AP).—Mexico today denounced the Geneva disarmament talks and bitterly blamed the United States and the Soviet Union for "ignoring solemn pledges" to work toward halting the arms race and ending all nuclear testing.

Ambassador Alfonso Garcia Robles made the attack at the 87th meeting of the conference, which resumed after an eight-month recess. The 25-nation talks center on the banning of underground tests and chemical weapons. But opening Soviet and American statements offered no prospect of rapid solutions of either issue.

"We meet at a time when, to the meager results of the conferences' first 10 years, we must add the complete sterility of the last two," Mr. Robles said of the negotiations.

He added: "Were we to witness tomorrow the disappearance of the conference—whose existence would certainly be unjustifiable (after) a third year of sterility—its epitaph would have to mention that the road to (its) grave was paved with the formal promises and solemn undertakings of the nuclear superpowers which have been completely ignored."

Mr. Robles spoke after Soviet delegate Alexei Roshchin blamed the United States for blocking progress on a pact to stop underground tests and a treaty

outlawing chemical arms. Soviet-American differences on how to verify treaty obligations have been the major stumbling block.

Mr. Roshchin insisted that Moscow will only accept national means of inspecting a test ban and denounced the "United States and other Western countries" for obstructing talks on a chemical arms ban by "avoiding to state their position concretely."

U.S. delegate Joseph Martin Jr. replied that the United States continues to feel that an underground test ban requires international checks on the site of a suspected underground blast.

He said that Washington shares the desire for rapid progress in controlling chemical weapons but such progress could only be made "by a careful study of all the complex problems inherent in such control."

Mr. Robles said that the four agreements that the conference has concluded so far are "truncated, mutilated instruments... reduced to... cosmetic measures of misleading appearance."

He was referring to the Moscow pact ending nuclear tests in the atmosphere and underwater, the nonproliferation treaty halting the spread of nuclear weapons, the treaty banning nuclear arms on the ocean floor and its seabed and the pact outlawing biological weapons.

By Irishman Just Before His Murder

U.K. Special Branch Accused of Blackmail

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 16 (NYT).—A story of intrigue and deception by Scotland Yard in its fight against Irish terrorists in Britain was told in a statement by an Irishman three days before he was found murdered.

The story was related by Kenneth Lennon, who was found shot to death Saturday in the Surrey countryside. Saying he was in fear of his life, he told his tale last week to the National Council of Civil Liberties, which released the statement tonight and called for a full investigation.

By all accounts it is clearly embarrassing to Scotland Yard. It charges that officers of the Special Branch forced Mr. Lennon to work as an undercover agent in Britain, prodded him to persuade those sympathetic to the Irish Republican Army to commit crimes, and then filed the courts so he could escape prosecution.

Scotland Yard said tonight it had "no comment." Sir Robert Mark, the police commissioner, held a series of high-level discussions.

Fearful Special Branch
"I have got nowhere to go," Mr. Lennon said at the end of his statement last Wednesday to Lawrence Grant, the National Civil Liberties Council's lawyer. "I am frightened."

Mr. Grant said today that Mr. Lennon believed he would be hunted down by the police or the IRA for informing on its activities. The police have suggested that his death appeared to be the work of an IRA execution squad.

"Mr. Lennon said that it was possible that the Special Branch might also try to get rid of him," Mr. Grant added. "He thought he would be of no use to them any more. He said to me that he thought the Special Branch might kill him and make it look as though it were an Irish job."

According to Mr. Lennon's statement, he went to work for police intelligence after two officers threatened to bring charges against him for an incident in Northern Ireland, where he was born. He said the police also threatened to arrest his sister, who is still living there, allegedly for supporting the IRA.

Scared by Threats
"I was not sure if they were bluffing," he said. "I was scared. They said my sister could also be locked up. I care a great deal about my sister and I was worried."

From there, Mr. Lennon said, he went on to work as an undercover agent for the Yard, earning about £200 for his trouble over the past year. He charged that the police told him to infiltrate organizations sympathetic to the Irish Republican Army in Luton, 30 miles north of London. He said that the officers, whom

he named, told him what people to look up, what pubs to frequent, and what numbers to use to call the Yard.

"I was told to get in on everything they were up to," Mr. Lennon continued. "I cannot remember the exact words they (the police) used but one of them said that I should egg them on."

"They did not say what. But I had got the message that they wanted more activity."

3 Men Arrested
At one point, he said, he informed the police of a planned robbery by three of his IRA contacts. He said the police told him not to go on the job and then arrested the three men, who were found guilty of conspiracy to rob and sentenced to 10 years in jail.

After that episode, Mr. Lennon said, he arranged with a young man to try to free one of the jailed colleagues.

Mr. Lennon said they were

both arrested. Last Monday, his friend was convicted of plotting to free IRA men from prison. Mr. Lennon went free.

The police told him, according to the statement, that "we had a terrible lot of trouble" in arranging the acquittal. He said one Special Branch man told him that "everyone was in on it, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the prosecutor, the detectives at Birmingham."

On Tuesday, the day after his acquittal, Mr. Lennon said he again met with Special Branch detectives who asked him to continue his work. On Wednesday, he went to see the civil liberties council. On Saturday, he was found dead.

In releasing the statement, the council said that the 30-year-old Irishman would still be alive had not the Special Branch "pressured" him into becoming an informer.

Cardinal Warns 'God's Tribunal' Will Judge Italians on Divorce

VATICAN CITY, April 16 (UPI).—Vatican news media gave extensive coverage today to a cardinal's statement that any Italians voting in favor of retaining divorce will face "the tribunal of God."

"A man is free to be a sinner, a murderer, a thief as much as he wants, the same way as he is free to go to hell rather than to paradise," Giuseppe Cardinal Siri, archbishop of Genoa, said in an Easter Sunday homily.

"Believers know how to behave. If they vote 'no' to the abrogation of divorce... let them not believe that they are in agreement with God... They must understand that everyone is facing the tribunal of God. And from that tribunal there is no return."

Vatican radio and the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano carried extensive quotes from the cardinal's homily. It was the first known prediction by a high church official of divine punishment for persons voting "no" in the May 12 referendum on abrogation of Italy's three-year-old divorce law.

The law, introducing divorce in Italy for the first time since the fall of Napoleon, was approved by parliament Dec. 1, 1970, despite sharp opposition from the Vatican. Pope Paul VI and Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party.

Doctor Suspended After Challenge To His Research on Tissue Grafts

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP).—Dr. William Summerlin, who a year ago reported advances in transplant research, has been suspended by the Sloan-Kettering Institute while the validity of his research is checked, the institute says.

Dr. Summerlin, 35, reported finding a way to treat tissue so it would not be rejected by genetically incompatible organisms. His finding, if it stands up, could make medical transplants easier and answer some questions involved in cancer control.

Organ transplants today are complicated by the necessity to use immunity-suppressing drugs that have broad side effects.

Dr. Summerlin's findings reportedly were called into question after other researchers were unable to duplicate his work. The New York Post said Dr. Summerlin was accused by persons working in his laboratory of painting black patches on white mice to make it appear that successful grafts had been made between incompatible strains.

Neither Dr. Summerlin nor the institute would comment directly on the newspaper's reports, but the Post said it learned Dr. Summerlin has denied the charges.

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IBERIA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN

Drama at United Nations

The special session of the UN General Assembly on raw materials has heard a good deal of oratory, not all of it to the point. There was China, flailing at the "super-powers" and rejoicing in the present "disorder under heaven." Algeria's President Boumedienne, who initiated the meeting, came closer to reality with his calls for cartels among the raw-material producing states and assertions of their right to nationalize alien properties on their own terms. But this could, in fact, produce more "disorder under heaven," and that, while it might spur revolution, does not feed the starving or clothe the naked. It was Henry Kissinger who sketched the dramatic dimensions of the world's economic crisis, and who outlined the broad approach that might best resolve that crisis.

Confrontation by cartels, the jarring conflicts of groups of nations determined to raise the prices of their own commodities, their own manufactured goods, to exploit specialized markets or protect narrow sources of supply, offer no answer. "Large price increases coupled with production restrictions," Mr. Kissinger warned, "involve potential disaster—global inflation followed by global recession from which no nation could escape."

The American secretary of state covered a wide area of economic needs, and proposed sweeping measures in response. But his speech came with good grace from a nation that is rich in technological and material resources. One that, despite its overuse of those resources, can still view the problem of relationships between the industrialized nations and those which produce chiefly primary materials more objectively than most countries.

The United States has exploited the raw materials of other nations; it has profited by the gap in the terms of trade between such nations and those who turn their products into finished goods. But it need not feel that this is essential to survival; it can afford to give leadership and aid to a more equitable distribution of the world's diminishing stocks of essentials. And that is what Mr. Kissinger offered.

Like other countries, the United States is not free from the internal pressures that would make its own welfare a predominant factor in its global calculations. There is no absolute certainty that the Kissinger pursuit would be acceptable to Congress or to the people—one can recall the difficulties encountered by George Marshall's more limited plan. But the success of the Marshall Plan in its own area is also an argument in favor of enlisting the kind of global effort now needed, and for the American participation that the secretary of state promised. What may well be more difficult is to allay the mutual suspicions and fears so rampant now, to bring the "disorder under heaven" into some degree of rational organization, to make the interdependence of the world's peoples the theme of their common endeavor.

Economics has often been called the "dismal science." It is hard to awaken as much enthusiasm for terms of trade as for irreducibles, or to become as eloquent about tariffs as about war. But much of that enthusiasm and eloquence seems banal when the casualty figures are added up. By any reasonable standard of what humanity needs, and how their governments can work to satisfy those needs, Mr. Kissinger brought high drama to the UN on Monday.

Diplomacy, War and the Mideast

While the savage fighting between Syria and Israel continues, the diplomats continue the slow minut of arranging a cease-fire: over the week-end Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met here in Washington first with a Syrian delegation, then with the Israeli ambassador. Meanwhile Syria's President Assad continued his tour of the Soviet Union and Pravda reported Soviet promises of arms and aid.

Those promises raise a certain obvious question. But the more interesting question is what else the Russians may be telling President Assad—whether there is something more to the agreement than Pravda chose to publish. It is quite possible to hope that perhaps a guarantee of arms delivery may serve to diminish the atmosphere of hysteria and desperation endemic to Middle Eastern governments that over the years has proved the most difficult and intractable bar to peace negotiations. That, certainly, is the premise upon which the United States has based its old and enduring commitment to arm Israel, and its new agreement to arm Saudi Arabia. If these small countries are assured of support from their friends and know they will not be left defenseless against their hostile neighbors, it is reasonable to assume that they may feel safe enough to talk realistically about peace. The risk in this logic is clear. But it seems to promise more progress than any other policy—if indeed, the Russians are going to use the arms deliveries to pacify the Syrians rather than to incite them. Here again the Middle Eastern negotiations seem to depend upon the rather ambiguous private relationships between Secretary Kissinger and the Soviet leadership.

The weaker a government, the more difficulty it has in talking about the concessions essential to even the most temporary kind of peace. The Syrian delegation in Washington has apparently made a useful proposal for a cease-fire. But sooner or later the Syrian government will have to do something about the huge disparity between its diplomacy and its domestic propaganda, in which it is still vociferously committed to the hardest of hard lines, promising to keep fighting Israel with neither truce nor peace of any sort until Israel has entirely returned to its 1967 boundaries.

Israel, meanwhile, is having troubles of its

own. They are troubles of a different sort, being the perplexities of a parliamentary democracy in a time of great stress and national debate. But they have the most direct bearing on the peace negotiations. Mrs. Meir's resignation as premier is evidently final and her departure from even the present caretaker cabinet appears to be imminent. Israel's President Katsir has given Mrs. Meir's Labor party, the dominant force in Israeli politics, two weeks to decide upon a successor to her. But the party is deeply divided among several factions and candidates. The alternative to the Labor party is the Likud group, which is firmly committed to give none of the concessions that would be required for a stable peace agreement with the Arab countries.

Since the last parliamentary elections in December eroded Labor's position, it is by no means safe to say that new elections would help matters. The physical security of the state and its people is now more than ever the consuming issue in Israel, which is hardly surprising in view of the losses of men in the October war and the very recent reminder of the Arab terrorist attack last week on a village near the Lebanese border. Current Israeli politics comes down to a debate on the nature of the peace that Israel needs, and there is no national consensus on that very complex issue.

But the character of the next Israeli government is crucial to progress in the peace negotiations. It will not only need a clear view of its own mind, but it will also have to be sufficiently strong and self-confident that it can make concessions. The vehemence of the villagers of Kiryat Shmona after the terrorist attack suggests the extreme difficulty for any Israeli politician in contemplating concessions that might affect Israel's present boundaries or their security. But the attack itself, and the 18 murders that the gunmen inflicted, are a warning that there is no security in clinging to the status quo. The present half-truce, half-war is a menace to Israel and to its Arab neighbors. It is also a menace to large countries far from the Middle East. That is why Secretary Kissinger's present role as mediator is his most pressing responsibility, and continues to deserve first claim on his attention.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israeli Political Crisis

In this situation of returning deadlock, the prospect of a caretaker Israeli government which might even survive into the autumn is an alarming one. The Egyptians have demonstrated that they are sufficiently interested in a peace settlement to be pre-

pared to transform long-standing attitudes and policies. The Israelis appear to be still suffering from a confusion and unease which have not yet allowed a clear response to emerge. The best hope is that the present crisis may lead to a genuine Israeli reconsideration of the future of the region.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

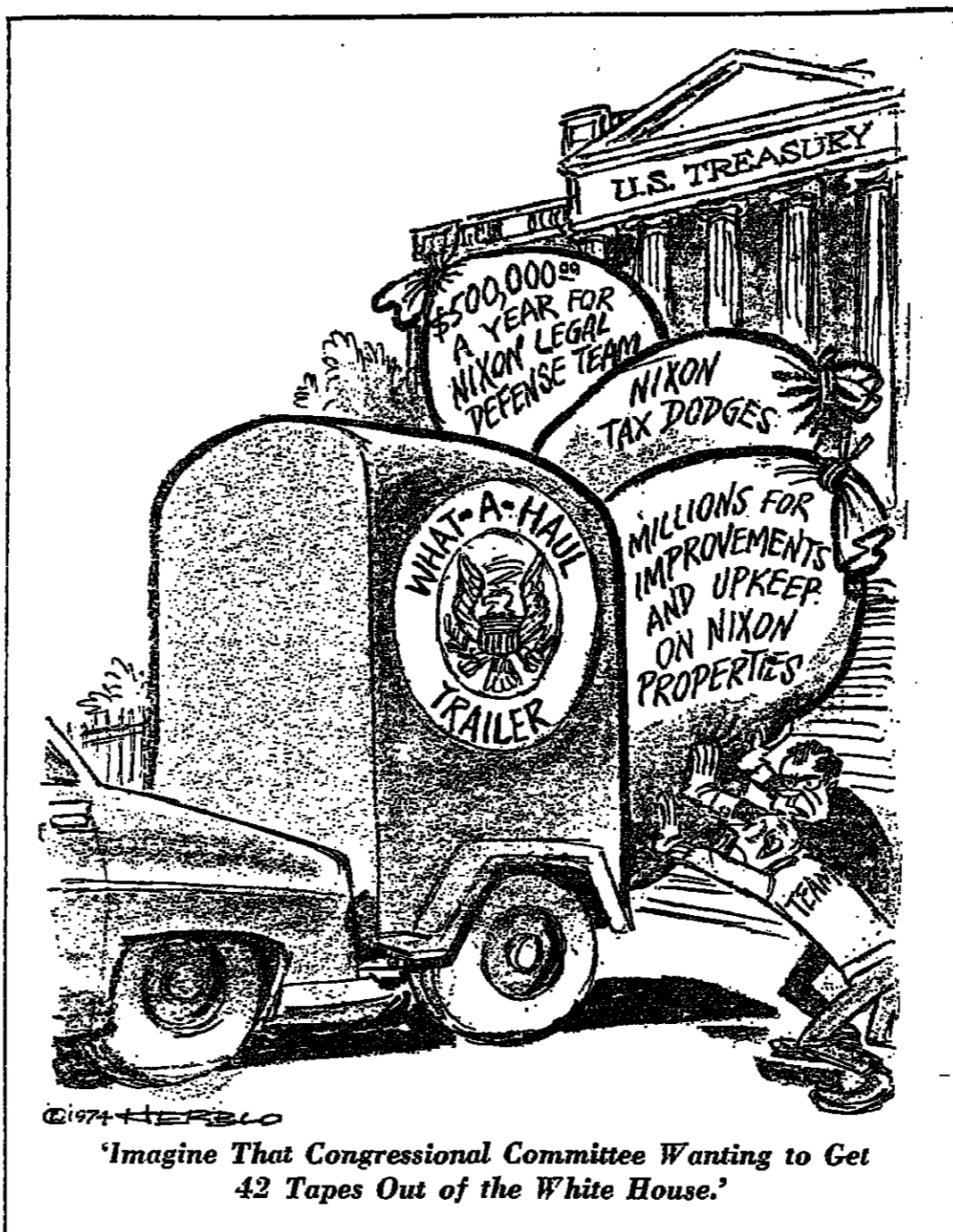
April 17, 1899

NEW YORK—The Democratic party gave a fund-raising dinner in the Great Hall last night and it was indeed a great success. The theme was anti-trust and the aim was obviously next year's presidential elections. Some 2,000 men were downstairs and some 400 women with their escorts dined in the rooms above. William Jennings Bryan was the main speaker and the crowd gave his speech a tremendous ovation.

Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1924

WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam and the office boy closed shop yesterday, and started thinking about something else besides the Japanese immigration problem, the oil scandals and next year's presidential race. President Calvin Coolidge threw out the first ball as the Washington Senators beat the Philadelphia A's 4-0, as old Walter Johnson threw a three-hitter and recorded the 101st shutout of his career in 18 seasons.



France: Will the Tail Wag the Dog?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The arithmetic of French politics is such that Francois Mitterrand's best chance of winning the imminent presidential election—caused by Georges Pompidou's death—lies in the possibility of gaining a first-round triumph over the divided Gaullist coalition.

The French election system provides for two successive ballots. If no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the first of these, there is a runoff between the two leading opponents in a second round. The first vote is scheduled for May 5 and the second—if necessary—on May 19. The purpose of this method is to insure that voters, by changing their initial views after an indecisive first ballot, can give a true majority to the victor in the final runoff. Moreover, this tends to bridge the gap between an innate French preference for several parties, on the one hand, and a basically two-party system as in the United States, on the other hand.

Improbable

Mitterrand, the Socialist boss, and his Communist allies will undoubtedly receive more votes than any other candidate in Round One; but it is still held improbable that he will receive the necessary 50 percent-plus required for a May 5 victory. Should he fail, it is thought unlikely he would win a second round against the Gaullist candidate chosen for the finals. Almost certainly this will be either former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas or Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, although neither hopes for success in Round One. Some 23 candidates—mostly small fry—are running.

The chances of Mitterrand to pull a rabbit out of the May 5 ballot box have nevertheless been enhanced by the foolish rivalry among Gaullists. In the name of Gen. de Gaulle they are doing everything possible to remind France of the weakness of the Fourth Republic, replaced by the general's Fifth Republic.

To date, Mitterrand has run a careful, low-key campaign in which his most important asset is the opposing contenders slinging mud at each other. He has taken pains to cultivate women voters, who are traditionally more conservative than men in France, and to calm fears that he may embark on Marxist adventures and neutralism because of ties with Communist party influence. "I am not a Marxist," Mitterrand assured me recently. He pledged continued backing of the European Common Market and strongly criticized France's energy policy for driving up oil prices

by seeking bilateral arrangements with Arab producers. Mitterrand insisted his policy toward the United States would differ from previous Gaullist policy by being deliberately less abrasive. He thought Pompidou had pursued a policy not "worthy" of France by asking American protection while doing nothing to help the North Atlantic alliance. He said:

Nuclear Policy

"The government illogically demanded American protection while doing nothing to warrant it or to help organization of Western security. If I were in power, I would try to be friendly to the U.S.A. and to keep NATO in being until there was another security system replacing it. I certainly wouldn't betray NATO. As for another 'European' system involving both East and West Europe, it would take 25 to 30 years to bring this about."

Thus, he indicates willingness—indeed desire—to keep France loyal to the Atlantic alliance for between a quarter and a half century during which military

blobs, as now constituted, would wither away. At the same time, while refusing to imagine the possibility of canceling the French force de frappe, he would like to see it slowly phased out with France abandoning manufacture of any nuclear weapons.

The policy thus expressed certainly sounds unexcited, reasonable and slow to mature into significant changes. It cannot logically be interpreted as in the least bit hostile to the United States or its purposes. A great many French voters, fed up with pre-electoral quarrels of the Gaullist leaders, may be attracted by its reassuring promises.

The big question is whether they will feel sufficiently reassured by what Mitterrand is now saying to dismiss fears—fanned by the Gaullists—that the powerfully organized Communist machine, with some four and a half million votes, may not in the end prove to be a strong enough tail to wag the moderate Socialist dog. In May 5 we shall know the answer to that question. If the answer waits until May 19, it will surely be negative.

Moscow Views the Pursuit of Détente

By Spartak Beglov

MOSCOW—No politically astute person can be indifferent to the joint determination proclaimed by Moscow and Washington two years ago, to pursue a course of peaceful coexistence and expanding cooperation in solving urgent international problems. Taking into account the significance of this more for the destinies of millions of people, it is easy to understand why the rest of the world continually watches the pulse of Soviet-American relations.

Soviet foreign policy needed no "agonizing reappraisal" of its strategy and tactics to demonstrate its readiness to normalize relations with the United States. From the very outset, peaceful coexistence was one of the principles of the policy formulated by Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state. Much time had passed before the United States, faced by irrefutable realities, had to give up its illusory policy of "rolling back socialism" and the cold war.

Mutual Interest

The two nations' profound mutual interest in normalizing relations and in working jointly for the benefit of peace is clearly and unequivocally expressed and buttressed by their historical experience. No matter what

striking fluctuations and differences in outlooks on domestic policy problems are shown by regular public-opinion polls in the United States, they regularly and invariably register support for the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet people enthusiastically welcomed the peace program adopted at the 24th Congress of the Communist party, now being implemented.

In the opinion of the Soviet people, these relations have been confidently developing as a result of the summit meetings of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, and President Nixon, and the agreements signed.

The latest statements by American leaders confirm their loyalty to the policy of improving relations with the Soviet Union and their readiness to work together for the benefit of peace.

Unfortunately, not all Americans are ready to listen to these sober statements. One can hardly be surprised at the Soviet public's sharp reaction to provocative acts in the United States against détente by the strange alliance of right-wing extremists, mouthpieces of the military-industrial complex and activists of the Zionist lobby, possessed by hatred for socialism and a desire to renew the arms race. The aim of these circles is to torpedo the

development of Soviet-American relations and thus harm the American people's interests. Americans themselves should think of the damage anti-Sovietism may bring to their country. Suffice it to recall that in 1973 the volume of trade between the two countries was valued at \$1.5 billion—seven times the 1971 average.

For this reason, as The Washington Post put it, the Zionists' "stormy rejoicing" after Congress passed an amendment in the most-favored-nation treatment in trade with the U.S.S.R. looked like a mockery of common sense, to say the least.

It was admitted in a report prepared earlier in Congress that trade discrimination would not impair the Soviet economy, producers or consumers. Most-favored-nation treatment is not such a big favor, the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai F. Fofanov, justly noted in a Washington weekly. In fact, it means nothing but equal opportunity—that is, attitudes to trade partners should be the same toward all such partners.

The same responsible understanding of the principle of equality and of equal regard for the interests of the other side is also required in the approach to other problems, including those concerning security and disarmament.

It was not without reason that the Soviet public saw in some statements made by political henchmen of the military-industrial complex, like Sen. Henry Jackson and the Pentagon bosses, adherence to the dogmas of "maintaining superiority" camouflaged by propaganda allegations of "Soviet strides in the arms race."

The Soviet Union, as its leaders have repeatedly declared, is sincerely interested in the successful completion of the new phase of bilateral talks on a further limitation and possible reduction of strategic armaments. This problem is not easy, of course. But its solution is not made any easier by the obstinacy of generals and the hawkish appeals of Jackson, who was set to undermine the coordinated fundamental principle of equality and equal regard for the security of both sides.

Given the desire and a constructive approach, the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of strategic armaments can certainly find formulas insuring the balanced security of both sides in keeping with the basic principles agreed on in Washington in June, 1973.

Spartak Beglov is a political writer of the Soviet agency Novosti. This article was written for The New York Times.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Stalking their prey in Jeeps...

[Italian hunters] spend more

than \$2 billion... to mow

down millions of creatures...

ROME—On Easter morning, near our Tuscan farmhouse, I heard a bird sing, and I wondered how you get word to a bird to keep quiet. In Tuscany, if that bird sticks around, he has a life-expectancy of just four more months.

While Italy isn't alone in Europe for the demon bird killers in its midst, it does hold a record of sorts in this field, and indeed, in hunting generally. Whether in pride or self-torment, Italians are the first to point out that they have more hunters to the square kilometer and fewer living things left to hunt, than any nation on the Continent. Though the French are neck and neck in numbers, Italy's two million armed hunters—the equivalent of the combined armed forces of Belgium, Holland, Norway, Greece, Denmark, West Germany, Britain and Italy itself—start younger (at 16) and earlier (the last week in August), and yield to none in their resolute determination to kill anything that moves.

Millions Killed

Stalking their prey in Jeeps and Land Rovers, equipped with radio-telephones, sleeping bags, deadly 22 carbines, "Spingards" (a kind of small cannon releasing a lethal shower of 5,000 lead pellets), Magnum automatics (shooting out 9,000 pellets in a few seconds) and an infallible Mauser-Maemichers with telescopic sights, they spend nearly \$2 billion a year on licenses, clothes and equipment (including a billion cartridges), and mow down millions of creatures on the first day of their early open season. Among their victims are pheasants too young to have grown a tail and hares still pregnant or their babies weighing perhaps 300 grams. Since pheasants and hares are easily raised in captivity, they can be replaced: two million a year are in fact raised or imported by the Italians for release at the start of this season. But nearly half-a-million Italian hunters seem to have eyes only for small and irreplaceable wild songbirds.

These particular hunters, known as "capannisti," put in one strenuous day after another in a "capanna" or branch-covered bunker, lying in ambush. Surrounding them are 15 or 25 live decoy-birds in cages, for which they have paid 25,000 or 30,000 lire (around \$40-\$47) apiece. The idea of this wholesome outdoor sport is to wait for these decoys to "call" migrating flocks down to land within range—20 meters, say—of their trusty triple-barreled shotguns.

Along with every other kind of hunter in Italy, the country's 400,000 licensed "capannisti" are free to lie in wait for their skylarks and thrushes, orioles, bunt-

ings, blackcap warblers and robin redbreasts, or anybody's property. Under Italian law, wild songbirds and all other wild animals are "res nullius," belonging to nobody. Accordingly, an armed hunter cannot be ordered off anybody's land, whereas an unarmed intruder can be ordered off at gunpoint any day—or even wind up in jail, if he happens to lay hands on a peach or melon.

The "capannisti" here are still more privileged in that they can buy as many live decoys as they please, so long as they can get the money up. These are provided by bird-trappers using horse-hair nooses, vicious lime-sticks, and nets, all of which have long since been outlawed in most of the civilized world. Bird-hunting especially, defined by Prof. Renato Vidossot of the International Council for the Protection of Birds as a "blind, dirty, cold, total betrayal," is considered a singular nonsport by most hunters themselves, and the Italian region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia is the only governing body in Europe that still sanctions it legally. But nothing can take an incomparably greater number of birds at one fell swoop. In Lombardy, which happens to lie directly under one of Europe's most heavily traveled migrating routes, there are at least 50 bird-netting installations which regularly capture about 100,000 wild birds each, in a single hunting season.

Pirates

However, nobody knows precisely how many migrating songbirds are trapped in Italian nets and, with the help of the one bird in 10 who may live long enough to be trained as a decoy, mowed down by Italian "capannisti." A Milanese spokesman for the national hunting federation, "Libera Caccia," estimates that 100 million a year are killed by the 50,000 "capannisti" of Lombardy alone (to whom he refers as pirates, bandits and paranoiacs); and the Italian League Against the Destruction of Birds thinks the national annual toll is 150 million.

Whatever the exact number may be, it's too much. About a year ago, the Max Planck Institute published a report of the Radolfzell Observatory in West Germany indicating a "no-bird decline" in Europe's birds, especially songbirds. Just after World War II, massive bird deaths had been caused largely by agriculture, timber felling and industry, the report said. But hunting has become "an important factor" more recently. From 1968 to 1970, the observatory recorded reductions in 26 of the 27 species examined. Fourteen of these species were down by 50 percent, and four others by 66 percent. "Their tomb is Italy," the report concluded.

Aegean Oil Prospects Disputed

Turk-Greek Rift Alarming to NATO

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, April 16 (NYT)—Western embassies here are worried that the dispute between Greece and Turkey over the potentially rich oil deposits in the Aegean Sea could weaken the Atlantic alliance's defenses in the eastern Mediterranean and even affect the Middle East situation.

Greece has reported a sizable discovery near the island of Thasos, and both countries are eagerly laying claim to the same areas of the eastern Aegean, where Greek islands lie only a few miles from the Turkish mainland.

"This is a threat to the whole cohesion of NATO," a Western diplomat said. "This also extends right down into the Middle East, and I'm sure the last thing Dr. Kissinger would like is to have the Middle East going on with Greece and Turkey piling on each other."

Tensions on Cyprus

Oil is only the latest source of discord between the two countries, which have been in NATO for 22 years, but enemies for centuries.

The situation is aggravated by

new tensions on Cyprus, where United Nations forces have been keeping the peace for 10 years. The island nation is four-fifths ethnic Greek and one-fifth ethnic Turkish, and the two communities have been trying since 1958 to work out a formula for the ordering of community and political life.

The talks broke down recently after Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit announced that his goal for Cyprus was a "Federation." Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, and other Greek Cypriots rejected the idea. They said that federation was the first step toward partition and that the only acceptable goal was an "independent" and "unitary" state.

The UN sent a mediator, Roberto Guyer, who visited Athens, Ankara and Nicosia last week and expressed the hope that the talks could be resumed soon. But most analysts here think that Cyprus is a secondary issue for the moment and that Mr. Ecevit stirred things up mainly to strengthen his bargaining position on oil.

As one diplomat said: "Cyprus is an old problem, and even though Greece and Turkey almost went to war over it in 1967,

it does not involve their direct interests. But oil does."

The 1958 Geneva Agreement on the Law of the Sea, which Greece signed but Turkey did not, stipulates that any country has the right to exploit under-sea mineral deposits on the continental shelf of its land mass down to a depth of 550 meters. No one disputes that Thasos is Greek territory. While the discovery there is still being evaluated, the Greek press is already hailing the start of a "new era" of economic independence for this poor country, where gasoline costs more than \$2 a gallon and the balance of payments is chronically in deficit.

The problem is that in the eastern Aegean, the "shelf" of such Greek islands as Mytilene, Chios and Samothrace overlaps the Turkish shelf.

In other areas, such conflicts have been resolved by negotiation, and that is what Turkey wants, but Greece, which considers the Aegean a "Greek lake," adamantly opposes any compromise.

Meanwhile, Turkey has granted concessions for several dozen exploratory drilling sites, including some that encircle the Greek islands, outside the six-mile territorial limit.

As a result, both sides are brandishing their American-made jet planes. Reconnaissance flights have increased, along with levels of rhetoric, and speeches and editorials are filled with vows to defend the motherland.

Turks Demonstrate

Turks have demonstrated against the Greek consulate in Istanbul. Greek papers have published rules for blacking out headlights in case of attack.

Many diplomats feel there is a lot of posturing on both sides. The governments in Athens and Ankara are both new—Greece is ruled by a military group that staged a coup last November; Mr. Ecevit formed a shaky coalition in January—and the surest cure for domestic disunity is the threat of foreign attack.

The question is what will happen when someone puts a drilling rig in the disputed area.

Work Begins in Summer

ANKARA, April 16 (UPI)—Turkey will start prospecting for oil on the Aegean continental shelf this summer, the Energy and Natural Resources Minister, Cahit Kayra, said today in response to newsmen's questions.

He did not say where the drilling would take place or comment on what Turkey would do if Greece tried to stop the drilling.



LIFESAVER—Steve Seely holding onto oxygen mask as firemen work to free him after he was buried for nearly an hour under 15 feet of sand in Denver on Monday. He was attempting to free a jammed sand hopper by jumping on the sand when he became engulfed. He pulled the hood of his jacket over his face and formed an air pocket that saved his life.

U.S. Loosens Entry Controls For Cubans Waiting in Spain

By Henry Giniger

MADRID (NYT)—The United States has widened its doors to Cubans who are pouring through them at a record rate after years of waiting in the Spanish capital.

"There are less tears and dramatics these days," an American consular official said after reporting that refugees were being processed at the rate of close to 2,000 per month.

This is the result of an "expanded parole program" established in October in an agreement between the U.S. State and Justice Departments. Admitted as so-called "paroles," immigrant status being granted after their settlement in the United States, the Cubans are no longer being subjected to numerical restrictions now applied to distinct geographical areas (120,000 a year for the Western Hemisphere) or to most other limitations.

A year ago, the Cuban colony here was estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000 and constituted the largest foreign group in Spain. The gathering here of Cubans no longer willing to live under Fidel Castro's regime came about after a cutoff of direct flights from Havana to Miami.

The refugees came to Spain since regularly scheduled flights between Miami and Madrid continued and the Spanish government was willing to admit them, at least temporarily. For these refugees Madrid was only to have been a stopping-off

point en route to the United States. But thousands found that their way to U.S. shores was barred by various restrictions and others who did qualify found that it was necessary to wait for years to get the necessary clearance.

The backlog of Cubans has been reduced to some 15,000. Consular officials say they are continuing to arrive in Spain at a rate of some 400 a month, a considerable reduction from the monthly average of about 1,000 two years ago. Those who gather early each morning at the embassy gates for admission to the immigration section for a more relaxed group as a result of the brightened prospects for leaving.

It is believed that the change in rules was largely the result of pressure on the State Department from Cubans already established in the United States. Many of them had friends and relatives here and were sending money regularly to keep them going.

In an already tight labor market, Cubans have had trouble finding work here because of their temporary status. The Spanish government has been helping with food and medical aid for the first year after arrival, a period often extended.

For these refugees Madrid was only to have been a stopping-off

News Analysis

Hope for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 16 (NYT)—Just before the foreign ministers of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh sat down to sign their agreement last Tuesday, the three men abruptly decided to take a few moments off for a "kuli," a frozen cream cone. It was one of the few relaxed and spontaneous gestures of the meeting, the first ever held among India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The five-day meeting, marked by tension and uncertainty, ended finally on a hopeful note. Bangladesh formally abandoned its plans to hold war-crime trials of 195 Pakistanis. Pakistan apologized for "any crimes that may have been committed" by its troops before and during the 1971 war in Bangladesh. And Pakistan indicated that it would accept an increased number of Biharis, an ethnic group living in misery and isolation in Bangladesh.

Yet the significance of the meeting, and its consequences, reach beyond these issues. "These were tangled problems, very complicated, and the negotiations were hard," said a participant today. "At moments it looked like it was going to break down."

In Good Faith

"But the importance of the meeting is that, firstly, we met and persisted, and we were able to work out a solution." The fact that these three countries can work out the triangular issues in good faith is the achievement.

Although diplomats of the three nations were exuberant in public about the agreement, private comments were a bit more tempered. In fact, officials in New Delhi, Dhaka and Islamabad concede that the hard work over basic issues has not quite begun.

A diplomat observed, "The prisoners and the war-crime trials were dramatic issues, headline issues, but the real problem now may be more complicated and agonizing."

Jigsaw Puzzle

Pakistan's relations with its former eastern wing, now Bangladesh, remain an elaborate jigsaw puzzle. Once linked by the common thread of the Muslim religion, the two separate nations are emotionally bound. Family and marriage and business ties have been forged between their peoples.

Yet potentially the worst problem that the two nations face involves an "outside" group, the Biharis. Neither Bangladesh nor

Pakistan wants the Biharis, and each country says the other owes a responsibility to this bereft populace of 600,000 to 900,000, living in squalid camps in Bangladesh.

The immediate danger is that the Biharis will explode into violence. The long-term danger is that they will turn into a group comparable to the Palestinian Arabs—dislocated, angry and homeless.

Hindus and Moslems

The Biharis are Moslems from the Indian State of Bihar who fled to East Pakistan in 1947 when the subcontinent was divided into India, with a Hindu majority, and Pakistan, a Moslem nation.

More than 500,000 Biharis in Bangladesh have said they want to go to Pakistan. But Pakistan refuses to accept this many, saying that Bangladesh also has a responsibility to the Biharis, that the influx would merely create refugee camps, that the Pakistani economy would suffer and that the Urdu-speaking Biharis would probably settle near Karachi, an area where tensions are rife over the issue of language priority.

Bangladesh insists—and many refugee workers agree—that Pakistan has a clear responsibility to

the Biharis, who opted for what was East Pakistan in 1947 and then largely supported Pakistan's efforts to crush the Bengali independence struggle that led to the establishment of Bangladesh.

'Without Limit'

Before the agreement, Pakistan said privately that it would accept about 140,000 Biharis. The pact stipulated, however, that from now on Pakistan will review applications "without any limit as to numbers."

What this means is unclear—and it was probably designed this way. While the assumption is that Pakistan will graciously accept more Biharis, the issue is unresolved.

A less emotional—but possibly more complex—unsolved problem involves the division of the assets and external debts of East and West Pakistan. At the time of the December, 1971, war, the external debt amounted to \$3.5 billion to \$4 billion. Of this, the single largest debt was owed to the United States, about \$1.5 billion.

How to apportion this accumulated debt and separate the commercial and industrial assets of each area is a laborious task that is beginning to worry the planners of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

State Visit by Hirohito to U.S. Now Appears to Be Doubtful

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 16 (WP)—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira suggested yesterday that plans to have President Nixon and Empress Hirohito exchange state visits this year are now up in the air.

The statement appeared to point toward a complete abandonment of any plan to have Hirohito visit the United States this year—and possibly for good. The emperor will celebrate his 73d birthday April 29.

Mr. Ohira, speaking at a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents Club, said that neither government had changed its desire to welcome the other nation's chief of state, but then he added:

Discussions Needed

"Before the Japanese government can enter into discussions with the United States through diplomatic channels (on the question of timing), we need to discuss this within our own government. At this stage, no such discussions have been held."

The foreign minister did not make clear whether he was speaking of both visits or only that of the emperor.

In the case of the emperor, however, Japanese officials have made it clear in the past that at least six months of preparation were needed for any trip abroad by Hirohito and Empress Nagako, and that a trip to the United States in the winter was out of the question. The emperor's age and health were considered factors that would work against any possible trip overseas after this year.

The agreement that Mr. Nixon would visit Japan by the end of 1974 and that Japan "would like" to have Hirohito visit the United States by the end of this year was announced by Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa in Washington July 31 after the President and Premier Kakuei Tanaka held the first of two meetings. A communiqué issued a day later, however, omitted any reference to the timing of the emperor's trip.

Mr. Nixon's 1974 visit here reportedly was reconfirmed in Paris between the President and premier on the occasion of the funeral of the late French President Georges Pompidou, although no date was mentioned.

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'Excessive Speculation' Worries Some Bankers

By William F. Low

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—International central and commercial bankers are seriously concerned about what one describes as "excessive speculation and abuse" of the foreign exchange markets. Allegations of "irresponsible" speculative currency trading are being leveled against certain banks, chiefly German and Swiss.

The weekend announcement by the powerful Union Bank of Switzerland that it has incurred a foreign exchange loss and accepted the resignation of top trader Robert Strebel follows on the departure of Helmut Kiepert earlier this year from West Deutsche Landesbank of Frankfurt, which also admitted foreign exchange losses. Although neither bank is willing to quantify the extent of its deficit, informed foreign exchange sources claim that Union Bank has lost as much as 100 million Swiss francs and West Deutsche Landesbank up to 300 million marks.

Japan Deficit In Payments Is Narrower

TOKYO, April 16 (AP-DJ)—

Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to \$1.02 billion in March from \$1.22 billion in February and from \$1.09 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional report.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, Japan posted a record \$13.43-billion payments deficit against a \$3.96-billion surplus in fiscal 1973 and a record \$9.04-billion surplus in fiscal 1971, the ministry said.

The March results were characterized by an improved trade balance before seasonal adjustment. After such adjustment, however, the merchandise account appeared to be continuing to deteriorate.

The results also showed a further slowdown in outflows of long-term capital, but a continued substantial deficit in invisible transactions.

The fiscal 1973 results were characterized by a drastic shrinkage of Japan's traditional trade surplus.

Japan's overall balance of payments was in deficit every month of fiscal 1973, a fact that caused considerable consternation in government, especially in light of sharply higher crude oil prices.

Koteki Inamatsu, vice-minister of finance for international affairs, said that in the future Japan should not take an attitude of "the more the better."

The balance of payments should be taken into consideration along with domestic economy demands when considering how much additional oil to import, he said.

In March alone, Japan's imports totaled \$4.57 billion, up 78 percent from a year earlier. Most of the increase was attributed to higher oil prices. Exports advanced 45 percent to \$4.2 billion.

This left a trade deficit of \$370 million against a \$890-million deficit in February and a \$288-million surplus in March 1973.

After seasonal adjustment, imports totaled \$4.32 billion, down 15 percent from February, while exports rose 2.6 percent to \$3.88 billion. The outcome was a seasonally adjusted trade deficit of \$86 million, a further deterioration from February's deficit of \$336 million.

In fiscal 1973, Japan's exports totaled \$38.892 billion, up 23 percent from the previous year. Imports rose 80 percent to \$38.044 billion.

The country's trade surplus deteriorated to \$948 million from \$3.225 billion in fiscal 1972.

and per-share values of equity-oriented mutual funds were falling, while short-term interest rates soared to record levels.

Capital Preservation Fund is, strictly speaking, a bond fund whose charter allows it to invest in markets other than bonds. However, the other short-term funds—there are currently five, with an additional two in registration—are chartered solely to invest in short-term, money-market instruments.

The five are Reserve Fund Inc., a New York City-based arm of Reserve Management Corp.; Temp Fund Inc., a New York City-based arm of Temp Fund Inc.; and Temp Fund Inc., also called the Temp Fund and

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CLOSED DOORS—Pickets standing in front of the Paris Bourse yesterday as the pay dispute which has closed the stock market continued into its second week.

Report Urges Government Aid for Exports

French Trade Deficit Declines in Month

PARIS, April 16 (Reuters)—France recorded a seasonally-adjusted trade deficit of 1,338 billion francs in March compared with a deficit of 1,457 billion francs in February, Finance Ministry figures showed today.

The ministry said that after adjustment, imports reached 19,028 billion francs, up from 18,411 billion francs in February, with exports standing at 17,67 billion francs compared with 16,954 billion francs.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said the trade figures are encouraging. A deficit had been expected due to the impact of higher oil prices which

took effect last January, he added.

He estimated this cost in France's March import bill at 2.5 billion francs and pointed out that at constant prices a trade surplus would have been recorded.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that with exports now 41.5 percent above last year's level, and the deficit appearing to stabilize at a slightly lower level in value than expected, there is a possibility that external trade will be in balance at the end of 1973.

More Exports Urged
PARIS, April 16 (AP-DJ)—The French Planning Commission, a

U.S. Price Panel Lifts Curbs On Food Distribution Industry

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The Cost of Living Council yesterday removed the last controls over food retailers and wholesalers, the largest segment of the economy still subject to price and wage restraints.

Until now big wholesalers and retailers had been permitted to pass along to buyers only their cost increases, and had been barred from widening their profit margins above a base period.

The decision thus frees the food-distribution industry to

charge whatever consumers are willing to pay, but John Dunlop, director of the council, expressed confidence that competitive pressures would prevent sharp increases.

"The competitive structure of the industry" and other factors "combine to provide reasonable assurances that decontrol will not result in inordinate rises in food prices in the months ahead attributable to food retailing and wholesaling," Mr. Dunlop said.

The action left still under control the large food-manufacturing industry—the companies that process frozen, canned and packaged foods.

The Cost of Living Council acted only 15 days before all controls will expire on all sections of the economy except those involved in energy production and distribution. It followed a series of recent actions that decontrolled varied segments of the economy, including a move April 1 affecting 165 categories of goods and services.

Japan Output Drops
TOKYO, April 16 (AP-DJ)—Japan's mining and manufacturing industry production index in February stood at 133.5 (1970 equals 100), down 0.1 percent from January, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today. The ministry said that the shipment index for such products stood at 131.8 (1970 equals 100), down 5.5 percent from January.

based in Philadelphia; Anchor Reserve Fund, an Elizabeth, New Jersey, unit of Anchor Corp.; Money Market Management Inc., based in Pittsburgh and sponsored by Federated Securities Corp.; and New York City-based Dreyfus Liquid Assets Inc., an arm of Dreyfus Corp.

The two in registration are a "cash-assets fund" sponsored by Oppenheimer Management Corp. of New York City, and Capital Holding Trust, a unit of Fund-Pack Management Inc. of Coral Gables, Florida.

The strategy followed by all of these funds is to hold securities maturing in months, or even days—the same high-grade, low-risk instruments that have traditionally been the mainstay of large institutions, banks and treasurers of corporations with fluctuating cash flows.

With the exception of the Temp Fund, which shuns individual investors in favor of institutions, all the short-term funds solicit participation from the general public.

Investors in the short-term funds are permitted to get in or out in one day without sales or redemption fees and may invest as little as \$1,000. In addition, they receive daily distribution of income and capital gains.

For their part, the funds take

for themselves one half of a percentage point of their individual fund's average daily net assets and up to an equal amount for expenses.

The concept has thus far been warmly received by investors. "We're growing at the rate of \$1 million a day," says Henry Brown, president of Reserve Fund Inc.

The largest of the short-term funds, Reserve Fund has assets of \$160 million. About 60 percent of these assets come from individuals' holdings and from idle cash held by brokers whose clients have fled the stock market. The remaining 40 percent comprises investments by companies, colleges or endowments. A typical Reserve Fund account averages \$16,000.

Reserve Fund's portfolio is invested entirely in negotiable bank certificates of deposit with an average life of 18 days. "I could dump my entire portfolio tomorrow and get full book value without depressing market prices because of the virtually unlimited market for CDs," says Bruce Bent, Reserve Fund's treasurer.

Indeed, it is the stability of the funds that has been among their most attractive features to their investors—particularly when the funds are compared with the stock market.

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Interest-Rate Forecast Lifts Stocks

NEW YORK, April 16 (Reuters)—Investors became aggressive buyers today, as prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored their biggest gain in six weeks.

Turnover swelled to 14.53 million shares from 10.13 million yesterday.

The market's jolt appeared to stem more from technical considerations and hopes that interest rates have crested rather than from any hard news.

Economists at First National City Bank said they expect short term interest rates to trend lower in the months ahead, "reaching a bottom of around 6 percent by late summer."

A few banks are quoting a prime of slightly above the all-time high of 10 percent, while most others, including Citibank, remain at 10 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 17.44 to 861.23. It was the sharpest rise for the blue chip barometer since it rose 19.24 points on March 5.

The more broadly based NYSE common stock index jumped around 0.75 to 49.79, while about three times as many issues advanced as declined.

Heavily traded Continental Mortgage Investors edged up 1/4 to 4 3/8 on nearly 400,000 shares, big block trading accounting for the bulk of the volume.

Boise Cascade, also active, climbed 5/8 to 18 5/8. It reported a higher operating net for the first quarter.

Other firm spots in brisk trading included American Telephone, up 3/4 to 48 3/8, S.S. Kresge 1 1/8 to 31, UAL 1 to 38, and Ford Motor 1 1/4 to 52 1/4. General Motors gained 1/2 to 49 7/8, while American Motors dipped 1/4 to 8 7/8.

Among the strongest performers were IBM up 3/4 to 231 1/4, Burroughs 5 1/4 to 201 1/4, Texas Instruments 3 5/8 to 95 3/4, Polaroid 1 3/4 to 65 1/8, and Xerox 2 1/2 to 115 1/2.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.81 to 94.00. Syntex rose 2 1/8 to 50 5/8, and Sambo's Restaurants 1 1/8 to 15.

Scott Paper advanced 1 1/2 to 17. Upjohn 1 3/8 to 68 5/8, Merck 2 1/8 to 81 3/4, and Watkins-Johnson 1 5/8 to 25. The latter reported improved earnings.

Company Reports

Bendix			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	601.0	550.0	
Profits (millions)	18.12	16.54	
Per Share	1.11	0.99	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,185.2	1,026.4	
Profits (millions)	34.32	30.75	
Per Share	2.10	1.84	
Boise Cascade			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	342.5	313.3*	
Profits (millions)	25.62	16.33	
Per Share	0.87	0.53	
Chase Manhattan			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	543.9	540.1	
Profits (millions)	51.24	51.25	
Per Share	51.23	51.23	
Continental Can			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	681.8	565.5	
Profits (millions)	20.29	16.42	
Per Share	0.71	0.56	
Eli Lilly			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	196.2	164.1	
Profits (millions)	13.70	12.14	
Per Share	1.24	1.12	
First National Boston			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	513.3	511.3	
Profits (millions)	51.10	50.94	
Per Share	51.13	51.13	
Kellogg			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	236.5	212.2	
Profits (millions)	16.2	15.2*	
Per Share	0.22	0.21	
Mead			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	356.0	301.8	
Profits (millions)	13.48	7.88	
Per Share	0.75	0.37	
Raelson Farina			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	750.7	570.6	
Profits (millions)	24.08	18.24	
Per Share	0.68	0.53	
Republic Steel			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	585.4	503.4	
Profits (millions)	21.48	20.54	
Per Share	1.33	1.27	
Rockwell International			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	953.6	801.3	
Profits (millions)	37.72	34.28	
Per Share	1.26	1.10	
Southern			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	314.0	263.0	
Profits (millions)	42.0	34.0	
Per Share	0.52	0.48	
Schlitz Brewing			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	234.7	194.5	
Profits (millions)	11.9	9.96	
Per Share	0.41	0.34	
TEW			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	567.6	497.8	
Profits (millions)	18.2	21.2	
Per Share	0.53	0.64	
Xerox			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	803.0	668.7	
Profits (millions)	79.1	69.8	
Per Share	1.00	0.88	

Citibank Sees Interest Rates Of About 6%

NEW YORK, April 16 (Reuters)—First National City Bank economists expect short-term interest rates will trend lower "the months ahead."

They said the 90-day commercial paper rate might be down "around 6 percent, perhaps even lower" by late summer. No forecast for the prime rate was made, though Citibank bases its floating prime rate on a three-week average of the 90-day commercial paper rate.

The economists said that "the (interest rate) trend is basically downward, despite the recent upward movement, and as the recession deepens into the second quarter, short-term rates will ultimately decline again."

They added that "at this point we think the most probable projection is that the bottom in short-term rates will not be reached until late summer."

ANNOUNCEMENT

BY

TEXACO OVERSEAS PETROLEUM COMPANY

135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

On September 1, 1973, the government of the Libyan Arab Republic announced the issuance of a decree whereby it purported to nationalize 51 percent of the interests in Libya of Texaco Overseas Petroleum Company ("TOPCO") in respect of its concessions numbered 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 73, 83, 119, 120, 131, 132 and 133 in Libya. This action by the government was publicly stated by it to be in retaliation of TOPCO's refusal to accede to the government's demands for transfer to it of interests in such concessions on terms unacceptable to TOPCO. On February 11, 1974, the government of the Libyan Arab Republic announced the issuance of a decree whereby it purported to nationalize the remaining 49 percent of the interests in Libya of TOPCO in respect of such concessions. This subsequent action by the government coincided with the opening of the Washington conference of major oil importing nations and was described by the Tripoli radio as a "severe blow to American interests in the Arab world."

The government of the Libyan Arab Republic has purported to transfer all of such interests to the Libyan National Oil Corporation.

TOPCO's rights were acquired from the government of Libya through deeds of concession granting jointly to TOPCO and another oil company the exclusive right to explore for, produce and export crude oil from these concession areas in Libya.

TOPCO's "AMNA" and "SIRTICA" crude oils are produced from certain of these concession areas.

The actions by the government of the Libyan Arab Republic purporting to nationalize TOPCO's interests in Libya are in violation of TOPCO's concession rights and of international law and wrongfully deprive TOPCO of its rights and property. Accordingly, they are ineffective to divest TOPCO of such rights or of lawful title in and to such property, and neither the government of the Libyan Arab Republic nor the Libyan National Oil Corporation can transfer lawful title to such property to any person.

This announcement is to advise crude oil purchasers and others concerned that TOPCO will enforce its rights against any and all parties who infringe thereon and will pursue all legal remedies to recover any crude oil illegally taken from it in Libya.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE
ET DE FINANCEMENT
BANCOFIN SA
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Offered: \$5,000,000 8% convertible debentures plus 1,000,000 common shares at \$6.50 per share by major North American oil and geothermal company; outstanding growth guaranteed.
Interested parties contact: President, INTERCONTINENTAL TRANSACTION RESEARCH at Box D-4166, Herald Tribune or Telex 9192 F.

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(Continued on next page)

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A stylized, high-contrast black and white map of the world, showing continents and oceans. The map is oriented with North at the top and is framed by a thick black border. The continents are depicted in solid black, while the oceans are white. The map has a grainy, textured appearance, similar to a halftone print. The landmasses are clearly defined against the white background of the oceans. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, with North America on the left and South America at the bottom left. Europe and Africa are in the center, and Asia and Australia are on the right. The map is enclosed in a thick black oval border.

Key points from Sir Geoffrey Eley's Review

Our rate of growth in 1973 was again impressive. Profit before tax rose to £34,834,000, an increase of 34%; of this increase £5,665,000 was earned by maintained interests. Earnings per share rose from 8.6p. to 11.2p. Most companies in the Group contributed to the rise in profit. Our Vehicle Distribution sector alone contributed lower profits than in 1972. Developments abroad by our operating companies have proceeded at an increasing pace. In 1973 and to date in 1974, acquisitions outside the U.K. have cost some £53 million from which we expect to earn some £2 million in a full year.

Our policy is to support and expand our successful companies, to withdraw from less profitable areas and to press on with selected overseas investment. This policy helped our results in 1973 and promises well for the future. I have great confidence, therefore, in our ability to acquire ourselves well in the short term and better still when less exceptional circumstances prevail.

For a copy of the 1973 Annual Report please write to the Secretary () Thomas Tilling Limited, Crewe House, Curzon Street, London W1Y 8AX. Telephone 01-499 4151 Telex 28798

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES IN THE GROUP

Construction Materials and Services Palmers Scaffolding Ltd. William R. Selwood Ltd. Tilling Construction Services Ltd.
Engineering D.C.E. Vokes Group Ltd. Gascoigne, Gush & Dent Ltd. Hansen Transmissions International N.V.
Hobourn Group Ltd. Tiles and Pottery Pilkington's Tiles Holdings Ltd. Medical Supplies HVK Orthopaedic Service
 Ltd. A/SNUNC Insurance Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd. Publishing and Printing Cox & Wyman Ltd. The Heinemann
 Group of Publishers Ltd. Textiles Pretty Polly Ltd. Vehicle Distribution Audi NSU (GB) Ltd. Strathstone Ltd.
Volkswagen (G.B.) Ltd. Builders' Merchants Graham Building Services Ltd. Els. Gilg S.A. F. J. Reeves Ltd. Electrical
Wholesaling Newey & Eyre Ltd. Furniture and Beds Rest Assured Ltd.

If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune. All kinds, every day. And don't miss our far "International Executive Opportunities" feature, which is published every week in the Tribune.

	METALS	SILVER
1970-71	100.0	100.0
1971-72	100.0	100.0
1972-73	100.0	100.0
1973-74	100.0	100.0
1974-75	100.0	100.0
1975-76	100.0	100.0
1976-77	100.0	100.0
1977-78	100.0	100.0
1978-79	100.0	100.0
1979-80	100.0	100.0
1980-81	100.0	100.0
1981-82	100.0	100.0
1982-83	100.0	100.0
1983-84	100.0	100.0
1984-85	100.0	100.0
1985-86	100.0	100.0
1986-87	100.0	100.0
1987-88	100.0	100.0
1988-89	100.0	100.0
1989-90	100.0	100.0
1990-91	100.0	100.0
1991-92	100.0	100.0
1992-93	100.0	100.0
1993-94	100.0	100.0
1994-95	100.0	100.0
1995-96	100.0	100.0
1996-97	100.0	100.0
1997-98	100.0	100.0
1998-99	100.0	100.0
1999-00	100.0	100.0
2000-01	100.0	100.0
2001-02	100.0	100.0
2002-03	100.0	100.0
2003-04	100.0	100.0
2004-05	100.0	100.0
2005-06	100.0	100.0
2006-07	100.0	100.0
2007-08	100.0	100.0
2008-09	100.0	100.0
2009-10	100.0	100.0
2010-11	100.0	100.0
2011-12	100.0	100.0
2012-13	100.0	100.0
2013-14	100.0	100.0
2014-15	100.0	100.0
2015-16	100.0	100.0
2016-17	100.0	100.0
2017-18	100.0	100.0
2018-19	100.0	100.0
2019-20	100.0	100.0
2020-21	100.0	100.0
2021-22	100.0	100.0
2022-23	100.0	100.0
2023-24	100.0	100.0
2024-25	100.0	100.0
2025-26	100.0	100.0
2026-27	100.0	100.0
2027-28	100.0	100.0
2028-29	100.0	100.0
2029-30	100.0	100.0
2030-31	100.0	100.0
2031-32	100.0	100.0
2032-33	100.0	100.0
2033-34	100.0	100.0
2034-35	100.0	100.0
2035-36	100.0	100.0
2036-37	100.0	100.0
2037-38	100.0	100.0
2038-39	100.0	100.0
2039-40	100.0	100.0
2040-41	100.0	100.0
2041-42	100.0	100.0
2042-43	100.0	100.0
2043-44	100.0	100.0
2044-45	100.0	100.0
2045-46	100.0	100.0
2046-47	100.0	100.0
2047-48	100.0	100.0
2048-49	100.0	100.0
2049-50	100.0	100.0
2050-51	100.0	100.0
2051-52	100.0	100.0
2052-53	100.0	100.0
2053-54	100.0	100.0
2054-55	100.0	100.0
2055-56	100.0	100.0
2056-57	100.0	100.0
2057-58	100.0	100.0
2058-59	100.0	100.0
2059-60	100.0	100.0
2060-61	100.0	100.0
2061-62	100.0	100.0
2062-63	100.0	100.0
2063-64	100.0	100.0
2064-65	100.0	100.0
2065-66	100.0	100.0
2066-67	100.0	100.0
2067-68	100.0	100.0
2068-69	100.0	100.0
2069-70	100.0	100.0
2070-71	100.0	100.0
2071-72	100.0	100.0
2072-73	100.0	100.0
2073-74	100.0	100.0
2074-75	100.0	100.0
2075-76	100.0	100.0
2076-77	100.0	1

Market Summary		Moody's Index (base 100)		Apr 22.75 22.90 22.30 22.50 43.30		Apr 39.50 39.60 39.50 39.60 n39	
		May 45.70 47.37 46.55 47.00 47.02		Jun 48.40 49.20 48.27 48.97 48.25		Sales: April 224; June 1950; July 77	
		Aug 20.11 20.11 20.11 20.11 20.11				Aug 240; Oct 216; Dec 97; Feb 10; Apr 10	

N.C. NEW YORK PRICES
+ 12. April 18, 1974
Apr 47.20 47.60 47.2
Sales: April 620; June 51
Oct 225; Dec 545; Feb 154;

Volume (in millions)	Today	day	1933	Sept. 30, 1934	Nov. 1, 1934	Aug. 1, 1935	Oct. 1, 1935	2350-2352	+122	NEW HIGHS-41		
	14.53	10.13	March 54.03	Potatoes: May 18.00	Nov. 7.13	March	Nov.	2135-2175	+32	Arcata Nat	Jorgensen	Revere Cop
								2145-2150	+115			

1772	478.20, May 482.20, July 488.20.	May	1770	1775
16		Aug.	—	1940
175	—	Oct.	—	1860

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	CORN							Cocoa					
-17.44	May	2.63½	2.64	2.60¼	2.61¾	2.66½		May	—	—	921	-921½	
-2.67	Jul	2.66	2.66	2.62¾	2.65	2.68¼		Jul.	—	—	858	-860	

Transportation	28.56	34.35	36.53	+0.56	Aug	22.65	22.85	21.45	22.63	22.95
Utility	32.91	32.81	32.91	+0.25	Sep	21.60	21.60	21.00	21.40	21.70
Finance	59.51	58.87	59.51	+0.95	Oct	20.55	21.25	20.25	21.25	21.00

Feb-1						Liquidates: spot ,	1179	-1200
4.882						3 months ...	1136	-1140
6.012						Tin: spot	3843	-3855
						3 months	2935	-3850

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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Shuts Out Padres

Niekro's Knuckler Works for Braves

ATLANTA, April 16 (UPI)—Tom Niekro allowed only four hits and struck out 13, his career high, as the Atlanta Braves beat the San Diego Padres, 6-0, last night.

Niekro, relying almost exclusively on his knucklerball, walked while posting his third victory of the season.

The Padres mounted two runs in the seventh inning, when Niekro's knucklerball, which he threw from the knucklerballer's side, struck the batter's head and sent him to the hospital.

Niekro played four innings and was removed after his right arm stiffened. He walked and grounded out twice. Niekro has three hits in 21 at bats this season. They are all homers.

Angels 3, Giants 1

At Anaheim, Lee May and Ollie Brown broke up a pitching duel between the Angels and the Los Angeles Dodgers. May, who pitched six innings, struck out three batters and walked one. Brown, who pitched four innings, struck out two batters and walked one. The Angels won 3-1.

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	3	.769	—
Los Angeles	9	4	.692	1
San Diego	8	5	.615	2
Philadelphia	7	6	.538	3
San Francisco	6	7	.462	4

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Victory Cost Flyers' Coach Bad Beating

NEW YORK, April 16 (UPI)—It appears that revenge for a Flames' defeat, and not money, was the reason behind the Saturday night mugging in Atlanta of Fred Shero, the Philadelphia Flyers' coach.

"I don't remember going out," Shero said yesterday, "but I woke up Sunday morning and I looked in the mirror and I was shocked. His face was battered but nothing was stolen from him. The night before the Flyers, the most penalized team in National Hockey League history, had topped the Flames, 4-1, in a record-setting penalty-filled game.

"All I remember," said Shero, "was hearing the word 'animal.' That word—and others—often are used by anti-Flyer fans.

The Flyers took the playoff series Sunday night at home by winning their fourth straight game.



FORCED ARBITRATION—In a second period marred by fights, Flyer Bill Flett, left, is held back by official from getting to the Flames' Curt Bennett, who also has to be restrained. Flyers won the playoff series.

Yugoslavia-Brazil Opener Could Tell World Cup Story

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 16 (UPI)—It is not, after all, Benfica of Portugal who will acquire Miljan Miljanic as its team manager when the World Cup is done, but Real Madrid. Lucky Miljanic, who was so sought after by two of Europe's wealthiest and most celebrated clubs, Yugoslavia's in to fill second place in the group—thus qualifying for one of the two final pools.

Miljanic has sounded a warning to the Scottish team manager, Willie Ormond, about taking Zaire (which it plays in Dortmund in its opening match) too lightly. He says he would never dare say that Yugoslavia will eat Zaire alive. But then again, Miljanic is a shrewd diplomat, who has also been busy making respectful noises about Brazil and Scotland, and giving all sorts of odd reasons why Yugoslavia should be at a "disadvantage" vis-a-vis the other fifteen teams.

Who Knows?

Is Scotland as bad as it recently looked in Frankfurt against West Germany? Is Zaire as poor as it looked while laboriously winning the African Nations Cup in Cairo, needing two games to dispose of Zambia in the final? We didn't see the real Scotland in Frankfurt. Half the team was missing, including Billy Bremner, the inspiration and dynamo of the side. The failure and fading of 34-year-old Denis Law could mean that Ormond will play Bremner up front as a striker, where he played splendidly for Leeds against Derby, cleverly scoring one goal and powerfully volleying the second. Scotland lacks true thrust up front, and in midfield Ormond could always turn to the man who had such a good second half for Derby that day, Archie Gemmill, one more in the eternal line of tiny, brilliant Scots, which stretches through James, Dunn, Gallacher and Steel to Billy Bremner.

Zaire impressed no one very much in the African tournament. It was the same old African story—lack of organization on defense, and a tendency to be one-paced, to lack acceleration and bite in attack. Individually, African players, as we know, can be splendid: Laurent Pokou is still burning a "blue streak" at center-forward for Rennes after so recently arriving from the Ivory Coast. But even the able Yugoslav Vidovic doesn't seem to be able to organize the Zaire team as it needs to be organized.

What, meanwhile, of England, out of the World Cup but facing an extremely heavy program in these coming weeks? I saw their 0-0 draw in Lisbon, and felt how ironic it was that they should have such strength in depth in two specific positions, while lacking talent in several others. How many countries have such a wide range of goalkeepers to choose from? Not Brazil, which soldiers on with such a 36-year-old Felix, who was not even a good goalkeeper in 1970. England has had to do without the excellent young Peter Shilton and his deputy, the able Ray Clemence. In came Phil Parkes, the tall, fair Queens Park Rangers goalkeeper, to make a glorious save from Octavio. And though Bobby Moore has gone, three admirable players are in contention for the role of "second stopper": Colin Todd, supreme in Lisbon, Norman Hunter, and the young Trevor Smith, star, Kevin Beattie.

Nancy Banned

ZURICH, April 16 (Reuters)—The International Football Federation has ordered the suspension of Nancy Banned, a 36-year-old American woman, from the 1974 World Cup tournament in West Germany.

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fulfilling a decision of the FIFA Players' Status Committee, connected with the payment of fees stipulated in the transfer contract of player Eddy Dubin, formerly of U.S. Mondorf of Luxembourg.

U.S. Girls Have Big Hopes After Recent Swim Showing

DALLAS, April 16 (AP)—America's women swimmers, their spirits boosted by new skin-tight suits and record-shattering times, are ready to challenge East Germany's supremacy, established at the World Games in Belgrade seven months ago.

With superb performances by Shirley Babashoff, Lynn Colella, Linda Simpson, Kathy Haddy and young sensation Jenni Branks, they turned last week-end's Amateur Athletic Union shortcourse swimming championships into a record-breaking show.

In all, the girls broke 15 American records in the four days of the meet at the Los Natatorium.

The men broke seven U.S. marks. American men and women will meet an East German team in Concord, Calif., this fall.

"We were all a little disenchanted after Belgrade. I know I was," said Babashoff, who cracked three records in earning four gold medals. "But we'll be back up there. This meet proves it."

Colella, who set a record in the 200-yard breaststroke said, "I think this means the East Germans aren't as far above everybody as people thought. We were on top and thought we were going to stay there. They're the East Germans? Not so much."

The East German women were the first to go to the sleek swimsuits which get rid of the traditional small "skirt" on most suits.

Colella said, "We kind of had a letdown after the Olympics. It's probably made me more industrious."

Cowboys of NFL Lose Runner Hill To New League

HONOLULU, April 16 (UPI)—Dallas Cowboys running back Calvin Hill has jumped from the National Football League to the new World Football League, signing a three-year contract with the Hawaiians. He will join Hawaii for the 1975 season.

Hill, with the Cowboys five years, said he would do "everything in my power to help Dallas win the Super Bowl this year."

The Yale graduate said that though he was playing out his option and planned to play in the NFL in 1975, his play in the Cowboys in the upcoming season would not be hampered.

Rick Colella, Lynn's brother, said, "The women's swimming from this meet has been incredible. They're really meeting the challenge."

Lynn said American girls are "driving now instead of waiting for the 1976 Olympics to get ready. The East Germans have scared us with their times. Now, American girls want to prove they can match those times without having to take drugs and other things the East Germans are doing."

The East German women won 10 gold medals at Belgrade and American women took three first places. Now, the American girls think that's going to change.

Glasgow Celtic Asks Its Fans To Keep Away From Madrid

GLASGOW, April 16 (AP)—Glasgow Celtic soccer club today appealed to its fans to stay away from a European Cup semifinal game against Atletico Madrid in Madrid.

Celtic, worried about the aftermath from last week's fight-ridden first leg in Glasgow, asked Scottish travel agents to suspend all bookings for charter flights to the return game next week.

"We don't want the responsibility of having fans in Madrid," Celtic chairman Desmond White said. "Even the official party has been cut in size."

In the scoreless first leg in Glasgow, one of the roughest games ever played in Britain, three Atletico players were sent off and seven booked by the referee, as were two Celts.

Jimmy Johnstone, Celtic wing-

er, was knocked to the ground in a fracas as the players were heading for the dressing rooms at the end of the match. No spectators were involved in the violence.

Scotland's fans, in the past, have been known to make a little noise.

When Glasgow Rangers, Celtic's rivals, won the European Cup of Cup Winners in Barcelona in 1972, Scottish fans went on a rampage through the Barcelona streets and battled with the police.

Rangers were banned from European competition for a year because of their fans.

Celtic won the European Cup of Champions in 1967, beating Internazionale Milan in the final in Lisbon. After the game thousands of Celtic supporters drank and celebrated in Lisbon streets. Hundreds lost their passports and air tickets and had to seek help from the British consulate.

Scottish soccer writers have urged the European Soccer Federation (UEFA) to cancel the second leg of the Celtic-Atletico semifinal and award the game to the Scottish team.

The Celtic club has offered to send UEFA a film of the game. Jack Stein, Celtic manager, said: "When we are in Spain we must be careful. As a party we should stick together. That includes all of us, pressmen included."

WHA Toros Gain

TORONTO, April 16 (UPI)—Tom Simpson and Pat Hickey each scored two goals to lead the Toronto Toros to a 4-1 victory over the Cleveland Crusaders last night and win their opening World Hockey Association playoff series, four games to one. The Toros next meet the winner of the Chicago-New England series.

He Knows the Course

Player Choice in Spain's Open

LEUEN, Spain, April 16 (Reuters)—Masters' champion Gary Player will be the favorite when play begins tomorrow in the Spanish Open golf tournament over a course of which he is the golf director.

The 37-year-old South African and 128 other golfers will tee off on the 6,845-yard par-72 La Manga course overlooking the Mediterranean in quest of a first-place purse of 500,000 pesetas (about \$8,000).

Player, fresh from his two-stroke victory over the weekend in the Masters, will have some U.S. competition as Jerry Heard will compete here. Britain's Tony Jacklin and Maurice Bembidge are also in the field.

Jacklin, a former winner of the U.S. Open, had a disappointing Masters and failed to qualify for the final two rounds after a disastrous opening-round 81. But Bembidge had a record-equaling 64 in the final round that left him only five strokes behind Player at the finish.

The strong Spanish contingent is headed by Valentin Barrios and includes Angel Gallardo, Antonio Garrido and Ramon Sola, along with the winner of last year's Portuguese Open, Jaime Benito.

Dale Hayes, the young South African who fired a 62 during the Portuguese Open in Estoril last week, is also a threat.

The Scoreboard

SWIMMING—At Marches, France won the International Latin Cup. The French who broke each national record, easily dominated their rivals, winning the tournament by 22 points over Italy.

Brazil was third Spain fourth and Mexico fifth. Star of the meet was Brazil's Carlos dos Santos, who won the 100-meter freestyle in 5

